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THE ANCESTRY OF WALTER M. THURSTON.

GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF
CARROLL, DE BEAUFORT, MERRILL,
MOORE, MOSBAUGH. PEARSON,
PINE, POORE, REYNOLDS,
VAN KRUYNE AND
VON BAUER.

BY

JOHN H. AND WALTER M. THURSTON.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.
THURSTON & SON, PRINTERS,
1894.

1856644

PAUPER NON IN SPE
POORE

LA VIRTU EST UN BEAU FORT
DE BEAUFORT

LA VERTU EST UN BEAU FORT
DE BEAUFORT.

IN FIDE ET IN GELLO FORTIB.
Carroll.

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EXPLANATIONS.

This book is compiled and printed for the use and information of our immediate family and near connections. If anything in it should appear trifling, the reader can pass over it, remembering that as we carefully garner every word we find concerning our ancestors, so perhaps a hundred years hence, these things may be treasured with equal care by our posterity.

The following abbreviations are used: b. born; m. married; unm. unmarried; d. died; d. y. died young; + set before a name, indicates that the name will occur again further on. The little figures, or superiors, show to what generation the name belongs; thus, Daniel[1] indicates the first generation, or the one you commence with; Daniel[2] the second, etc. Where lines are set in, or indented, a later generation is shown. The families shown in the appendix are arranged alphabetically, except that of Carroll, which was procured too late.

On page 22, 27th line, read Daniel Thurston instead of Daniel Merrill.

INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH the subject of Genealogy is receiving much more attention than formerly in this country, there being several journals devoted exclusively to it, yet there are many who think it a useless pursuit. Some say, "I don't care anything for my ancestors; they never did anything for me." This is not only a false but a very selfish view of the subject; they have done much for us. Besides giving us being they have obtained for us the blessings of good government and the advantages of culture and education. The Bible tells us "honor thy father and thy mother"; should we not honor their parents as well as ours? If we do not care for it ourselves, have we a right to deprive our posterity of pleasures and benefits they might perchance derive from that which would require but a trifle on our part to record, and which otherwise might be forever lost? It is now recognized by the best society that pride of lineage is a very laudable emotion, tending to elevate those cultivating it.

For information relating to the Thurstons I am largely indebted to Brown Thurston's excellent work, "Thurston Genealogies." Much of interest about the name in general will be found there.

P20506

THE NAME IN GENERAL.

WE FIND the name "Thorstein" in the old Norwegian mythology. In Fridthjof's* Saga Thorstein† is the father of Fridthjof and the inseparable companion of King Bele‡ both in life and death.

"Buried were Bele and Thorstein together,
as they had commanded;
High rose their grave mounds on each side
the gulf by the blue rolling water.
Death having sundered the hearts
that in life were so closely united."

Fridthjof was heir to Framness, a rich estate possessed by Thorstein; among other things was the sword Angervadil, with which his grandfather slew Iron-skull, a ferocious giant.

"Viking, whose winters scarce fifteen had
numbered, nobly advancing.
Entered the fray, secure in his strong arm
and good Angervadil.
Cleft at one blow the hideous goblin,
and rescued the maiden.
Viking bequeathed the good weapon
to Thorstein, his son, and Thorstein,
To Odin ascended, bequeathed it to Fridthjof."

One of the name, a son of Lief Erickson, was connected with the discovery of America A. D. 1000. Thorstein died on the voyage, and his widow married his brother; this brother made a second voyage to Rhode Island accompanied by his wife, who had a son that died there, and is supposed by some to have been the "Skeleton in Armor" of Longfellow.

A priest bearing the name came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror. One was also chaplain to Henry IV. The

* Freet'yof. † Tor'stine ‡ Bay'lay.

Archbishop of Fife was named Thurstan, and he it was that conducted the "Battle of the Standard;" he was also the builder of Fountain Abbey. See Thurston Gen., 1st Ed. The name appears often in English records in connection with the Mint. There are several families of the name in England, described by Burke and others, some of them of great antiquity.

The name is spelled Thorstein, Torstinus, Thurstan, Thurston, Thruston and Tosten. Its significance is probably Thor's stone or bolt, and as Thor was the God of Thunder, it may perhaps be rendered Thunderbolt. Some suggest that as tan signifies thane, it may be Thor's thane—a servant or minister. The affix ton, meaning a town or place, might make it the place or residence of Thor.

COATS OF ARMS.

The three bugle horns seem to predominate in the arms of the different families in England and have been perpetuated in this country. For illustrations see Thurston Gen. 2nd Ed.

THE NAME IN AMERICA.

Three families of the name have been distinctly traced in the United States, those of Daniel, Edward and John. Though much effort has been made, no one has as yet succeeded in con-

necting the name with the families in England, though it is well known that all three came from there. It is not known that either of the three were related to the others.

Hon. John Bates Thurston, Governor of the Fiji Islands, in writing to Brown Thurston, presents some very strong reasons to show that the first Daniel in this country may belong to his family in Gloucestershire, England, which traces its line back to the time of William the conqueror, to an ancestor, Turstinus, who carried a standard at the battle of Hastings, which was presented to William by the Pope. See T. Gen., 2nd. Ed.

There is good evidence that there were two Daniel Thurstons in Newbury in 1635, uncle and nephew; the uncle married Ann Lightfoot, the widow of Francis Lightfoot, of the town of Lynn, Mass., as his second wife, his first having died May 26, 1648. As this couple had no children, they probably adopted young Daniel, to whom the elder Daniel, after the death of his wife devised all his property, calling him in in his will "my kinsman." In the Newbury town records the following appears: "24 Nov. 1638, there was granted unto Daniel Thurston an house lott, on the neck over the great river of four acres next to John Osgood."

THE GENEALOGY.

DANIEL THURSTON,[1] "the kinsman," and probable ancestor of all the Newbury Thurstons, m. Oct. 20, 1655, ANNE PELL, a daughter, as Savage supposes, of Joseph Pell, (freeman March 14, 1639,) of Lynn, Mass., the same town from which came Ann Lightfoot, the wife of the elder Daniel Thurston, who died without issue, a circumstance adding probability to Savage's conjecture. He was a trooper in Capt. Appleton's company in King Philip's war in 1675, and was paid £4 10s. June 24, 1676. He died Feb. 19, 1693.

(Extracts from the will of Daniel Thurston: for the rest see T. Gen. 1st Ed.)

BE IT KNOWS to all men by these presents, that I, Daniel Thurston, Senr., of Newberry in the county of Essex in New England, being weak in body but of perfect memory, doe hereby make my last will and testament.

Commending my soul to GOD and my body when it shall depart this life to decent buriall in an assured hope of a blessed resurrection. And for my worldly goods which GOD of his mercy hath given me I dispose of as followeth, viz.:

I have by deed of gift under my hand and seale made over to my sonne Daniel Thurston one-half of my lands and meadow that I have in the town of Newberry known by the name of Rake Lott, which was done upon his marriage, with all priviledges and appurtenances yerto belonging, and I doe now make over to my sonne Daniel Thurstain All my buildings with the other half of all my lands and meadows with priviledges and appurtenances yrto belonging on conditions as follows: * * * *

Item. I give and bequeath to my sonne James a parcel of land lying in Newberry known as my Rake Lott with my pistolls and hoolsters, which is held in full of his portion. * * * *

Children.

2 Daniel,[2] b. July 2, d. Nov. 3, 1657.
3 Hannah,[2] b. Jan. 20, 1659; m. Benjamin Pearson. ←——
4 A daughter,[2] b. Nov. 22, d. Dec. 16, 1660.
5 Daniel,[2] b. Dec. 18, 1661, m. Mary Dresser, d. Feb. 18, 1738.
6 Sarah,[2] b. Jan. 8, 1664; m. ———.
7 Stephen,[2] b. Oct. 25, 1665; d. soon.

8 Joseph,[2] b. Sept. 14, 1667; m. 1st, Mehitable Kimball; 2nd, Elizabeth Woodbury.
9 Anne,[2] b. Sep. 6, 1669; d. soon.
10+James,[2] b. Sept. 24, 1670; m. Mary Pearson.
11 Stephen,[2] b. Oct. 25, 1672; d. soon.
12 Stephen,[2] b. Feb, 5, 1674; m. 1st, Mary ——; 2nd, Sarah ——.
13 Abigail,[2] b. Mar. 17, 1678; m. Joseph Chase.

James Thurston,[2] (Daniel[1]), son of Daniel and Anne (Pell) Thurston, born in Newbury, Mass., Sept. 24, 1670; married, Jan. 24, 1693, Mary Pearson,[3] daughter of Samuel and Mary (Poor) Pearson, of Rowley, Mass. He probably settled in Exeter, N. H.

Children.

56 Hannah,[3] b. Nov. 15, bapt. Nov. 18, 1694; d. Nov. 1701.
57 Doreas,[3] b. Oct. 20, bap. Dec. 27, 1696.
58+Abner,[3] b. Feb. 28, 1699.
59 Phœbe,[3] b. June 20, 1702.

PEARSON FAMILY.

The Pearsons are probably of French origin. During the religious persecutions in the sixteenth century, there were sons of John and Peter, who were workers in wool and devout Christians, living in Picardy, in the North of France; they fled across the channel; many of them were called Pickards, hence the names Pickard and Pierson, after that Person, and still later, Pearson. Colonial records spell the name Pierson, (French for Peter's son.)

Deacon John Pearson,[1] with his wife Dorcas, came from England to Ipswich, thence to Rowley (now Georgetown) Mass., in 1643, bringing with him the machinery for a fulling mill, which was the first in this country; supposing that America had no wood that

would stand water, he brought cedar posts also; some of these posts were taken up about 1800, and found in a good state of preservation.* He leased a grist mill of P. Nelson, which his son John subsequently bought.

Many of the Pearsons, Chutes and Jewetts were makers of cloth, and this was evidently their occupation in England. Possibly the Thurstons were the same, as they were very intimate with them, and intermarried very freely

*My father has some pieces of these posts, which were given him by Mrs. Mehitable Barnes, (see No. 1189, T. Gen.) a descendant of Deacon John Pearson[1] through Capt. John Pearson[5], her grandfather, who married Sarah Thurston.[4] (See No. 158, T. Gen.) She was a very interesting old lady, and furnished most of the information about the Pearsons. She, with her husband, the Rev. J. R. Barnes, (a half brother to A. S. Barnes, the publisher,) made us a very pleasant visit several years since. She was for many years a teacher in the college at Marietta, Ohio. She died Nov. 3, 1889, just two weeks after her golden wedding. The following extracts from her letters to father are interesting.—[W. M. T.]

"Marietta, Ohio, Mar. 3, 1883.

To my distant cousin,

Mrs. C. Mehitable Barnes, being yet in the land of the living, will reply to your questions. As to the pedigree (of the Pearsons,) being traced to England, I know not, only have supposed they might have come from Yorkshire. There was once a bishop, John Pearson, of Chester, in the seventeenth century.

In the Thurston book, A. P. Chute's mother, (see No. 439,) is spoken of as being the seventh from Benj. Pearson[2]: this cannot be correct; Mr. Chute is probably the seventh from the settler, Pearson, as I also am. The mother of the late Col. Jeremiah Colman of Newburyport was Dorothy Pearson, probably aunt of Mr. Chute's mother; she was the granddaughter of Benj. and Hannah Thurston. In 1864 Mrs. Col. Colman told me that a babe had just come into the Benj. Pearson family, which made nine generations of Benj. Pearsons. * * * I was born on the old Pearson place, in the house built by Capt. John Pearson in 1749. The property was afterward sold to the Dummer family, where there are now flouring mills. Eight years ago I visited the place. The old house was in fine condition, likely to stand another century. * * * My own home, with my husband, at present, is with my daughter, Mrs. Gear, whose husband is a pastor of the Baptist Church. Part of the time we are with sister Mills, whose husband Col. John Mills, died a year ago at 86; a well rounded out life was

in this country. Daniel Thurston[1] mentions his "looms" in his will. Deacon Pearson was sent to the General Court in 1678, and eight times afterward, after the overthrow of Andross. He was ordained deacon of the church in Rowley, Oct. 24, 1686: was also selectman. In 1660 his tax was £1 5s. 7d. and in 1691 it was £7 15s., the highest but one in Rowley. He died Dec. 22, 1693; his wife, Jan. 12, 1703.

Children.

Mary,[2] b. May 21, 1643; m. Samuel Palmer.
John,[2] b. Dec. 27, 1644; d. y.
Elizabeth,[2] b. Oct. 14, 1646; m. John Hopkinson.
SAMUEL,[2] b. July 29, 1648; m. Mary Poore.
Dorcas,[2] b. Apr. 21, 1650.
Mary,[2] b. Feb. 14, 1652.
Jeremiah,[2] b. Oct. 21, 1653.
Sarah,[2] b. May 3, 1655; d. y.
Benjamin,[2] b. Apr. 1, 1658; m. Hannah Thurston.[2]
Phœbe,[2] b. Apr. 13, 1660; m. Timothy Harris.
Stephen,[2] b. 1663.
Sarah,[2] b. May, 1666; d. y.

SAMUEL PEARSON,[2] (Dea. John,[1]) son of Dea. John and Dorcas Pearson, of Rowley, Mass., born July, 1648; married 1st, Dec. 6, 1670, MARY POORE, daughter of Samuel Poore, of Newbury. She died at the birth of her daughter, Mary, Oct. 27, 1671; he mar. 2nd, Dorcas Johnson, of Haverhill, Mass., where they lived

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his. He was one of the founders of Marietta College. Col. Colman married Mary Chute, daughter of Mehitable (Thurston) Chute. His daughter, Dorothy Pearson, married Wm. Thurston. (See No. 436, T. Gen. 2nd Ed.) In 1864 I called on Mrs. Dennis of Ipswich, who was a cousin of Col. Colman; she was a daughter of Enoch, son of Benj. Pearson.[2] Enoch had a clothing mill at Ipswich; he was one of twelve children. Many sons carried the same business into different parts. * * *

Your distant cousin,
with respect,
Caroline Mehitable Barnes."

till the place was burned by the Indians, after which they lived in Newbury, Mass.

One child by first wife:

+MARY,[3] b. Oct. 27, 1671; m. James Thurston.

Children by second wife:

Samuel,[3] Salathiel, Elizabeth, Peter, John, James, Stephen, Peter and Sarah.

MARY PEARSON,[3] (Samuel,[2] Dea. John,[1]) dau of Samuel and Mary (Poore) Pearson, of Haverhill, Mass., born Oct. 21, 1671; mar. Jan. 24, 1693, JAMES THURSTON. (See page 8.)

POORE FAMILY.

The name is spelled Poor, Poore, Power, Poer and Le Poer; the final e was added by Philip Poore, grand nephew of Lord High Chancellor Roger Poor, sometimes called "Roger the Great." Roger was Bishop of Sarum in the reign of Henry I. In old English chronicles he is styled "the builder of churches and cas.les," having built castles at Devizes, Sherborne, and Malmsbury, and restored Sarum. He died Dec., 1147. His son was also Chancellor. Roger had three nephews, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, Nigillus, Bishop of Ely and Richard. Richard located in Gloucester and had three sons, Herbert, Bishop of Sarum, 1194, Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 1215, and Philip. Philip settled in Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, and from him it is believed that all the Poores of America are descended.

Arms —A fesse az. between three mullets, gu. Crest:—A cubit arm, erect, rested sa., slashed, arg. cuff ermine charged with two mullets, in fesse or. grasping in the hand an arrow ppr. Motto:—Pauper non in Spe.

In a letter just received from Alfred Poore, the genealogist of the John Poore family, he says that: "Savage and others were mistaken about Mary Poore,[2] who married Samuel Pearson,[2] having been the daughter of John Poore.[1] * We find in the Newbury records that Samuel Poore,[1] a brother of John[1] and two others, who came from England to America, by wife Rebecca, had ten children, the second of whom was Mary,[2] born Mar. 1, 1650; the tenth was also Mary, and we suppose, married John Stickney. In the Probate office we find in a settlement of his estate, an agreement of the heirs, April 15, 1684, which shows that his widow, Rebecca Poore, and ten others had shares. * A grandchild, Mary Pearson, had six shillings. We find that a Mary Poore married Samuel Pearson, Dec. 6, 1670, and they had a daughter Mary; I suppose her mother died at the time of her birth, and hence they (Samuel and Rebecca,) named their last daughter Mary, who married John Stickney as above."

SAMUEL POORE,[1] born 1623; came from Wiltshire, England; m. REBECCA——; settled at Indian Hill, in Newbury, Mass., in 1638. It seems that his house was near Pillsbury's, according to an old memorandum, "to seat the watch of five men A night Begining att Samuel Poore's and Job Pillsbury's houses etc." He died Dec. 31, 1683.

Children.

Rebecca,[2] b. Feb. 7, 1649; m. John Smith.
+MARY,[2] b. Mar. 1, 1650; m. Samuel Pearson.
Samuel,[2] b. Oct. 14, 1653.

Edward,[2] b. May 27, 1656.
Elizabeth,[2] b. Jan. 21, 1659.
Joseph,[2] b. June 10, 1661.
Sarah,[2] b. June 4, 1664.
Benjamin,[2] b. Feb. 22, 1667.
Mary,[2] b. Feb 21, 1671; m. John Stickney.

MARY POORE,[2] (Samuel,[1]) dau. of Samuel and Rebecca (——) Poore, of Newbury, Mass.; born there Mar. 1, 1650; married Dec. 6, 1670, SAMUEL PEARSON. (See page 10.)

THURSTON FAMILY, RESUMED.

(See page 8.)

ABNER THURSTON,[3] (James,[2] Daniel,[1]) son of James and Mary (Pearson) Thurston, born Feb. 28, 1699; bapt. Apr. 30, 1699; mar.—— Mr. Thurston may have been born in Newbury, and have gone to Exeter with his father. The records show that he bought land in Exeter in 1728, and sold land to Moses of Stratham, in 1734-5. He was a corporal in the company of Capt. Ladd, in the "march after the enemy toward Winnepiseogee Pond, May 17, 1724."

Children:

190 Moses,[4] b. 1721; m. 1st Hannah Sewall; 2nd Catharine Emerson.
191 Susan,[4] n. m.; lived to be over 90, in Exeter.
192 Elizabeth,[4] n. m.; died in Exeter.
193+ABNER,[4] b. 1729; m. Martha Piper.
194 Ichabod,[4] b. about 1731; m. Betty Philbrook.
195 James,[4] b. Sept. 8, 1733; m. 1st Mary Jones; 2nd Elizabeth Peabody.
196 Caleb,[4] b. 1737; m. Hannah Dudley.
197 Peter,[4] b. 1739; m. Dorothy Gates.
198 Timothy,[4] b. 1742; m. Susan Wheeler.

ABNER THURSTON,[4] (Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel[1]) son of Abner and ——Thurston, born 1729; m.

MARTHA PIPER,* born 1729; resided in Exeter, N. H.; enlisted in the revolutionary war, March 20, 1777, in Capt. Wait's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, and was paid state bounty of £20. Jan. 21, 1778, was in Capt. Farwell's company, Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment; became a corporal, and is reported to have been killed in action. Mrs. Thurston died in Candia, N. H., Nov. 4, 1825, aged 96.

Children:

533+THOMAS,[5] b. Jan. 19, 1752; m. Lucy Fenderson.
534 Suah,[5] b.——; m. Aaron Brown.
535 David,[5] b. July 31, 1775; m. Sally Eaton.
536 A daughter.

THOMAS THURSTON,[5] (Abner,[4] Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel,[1]) son of Abner and Martha (Piper,) Thurston, born in Exeter, N. H., Jan. 19, 1752; mar. Apr. 7, 1775, LUCY FENDERSON, born Dec. 17, 1751.† Mr. Thurston lived a while in Parsonsfield, Me.; he afterward sold his farm and then moved to Scarborough, Me., and bought the land on which he lived and died; he built a small house in 1775 or 6 on the Ash Swamp road, about two miles from Dunstan Corner, where his wife lived while he was in the revolutionary war; she used to tell how the wolves howled around it then at night, while she was there alone with her baby. After the war he

*Nathaniel Piper was the first of the name in this country, and was probably the ancestor of Martha, but we have been unable to prove it; he was born in England, in 1641; came from Dartmouth, England, 1665 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He was a farmer; m. Sarah—— about 1666, in Ipswich; she died probably in Wenham, Mass. His will was dated Mar. 7, 1675-6. His children were: Sarah, Nathaniel, Josiah, John, Thomas, Mary, Margaret, Samuel and Jonathan.

†Samuel Fenderson came from England and settled in Scarboro; he was undoubtedly the ancestor of Lucy.

built another house on the broad turn road, about the same distance from Dunstan; two houses have since been built on the site of the old homestead, the present one being occupied by his great-grandchildren, James Thurston and some of his sisters. He was an itinerant shoemaker, going from house to house in the winter, and making all the shoes for the family, as was the custom in those days. He died in 1830 and she in 1832; both were buried in the family graveyard on the farm.

Children:

1557+ DANIEL,[6] b. July 18, 1778; m. Sally Merrill.
1558 Sarah,[6] b. Aug. 5, 1780; m. Dec. 1779, Ephraim Holmes.
1559 Mary,[6] b. June 6, 1782; m. Roger Edgecomb.
1560 Alexander,[6] b. June 10, 1784; m. Almira Ficket.
1561 James,[6] b. Dec. 19, 1787; m. Sarah McKenney.
1562 Thomas,[6] b. Feb. 23, 1790; m. Clarissa B. Kimball.
1563 Lucy,[6] b. Nov. 11, 1791; m. Oct. 21, Phineas Merrill.*
1564 William,[6] b. June 20, 1794; m. Catharine Simonton.

DANIEL THURSTON,[6] (Thomas,[5] Abner,[4] Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel,[1]) son of Thomas and Lucy (Fenderson) Thurston, born in Scarboro', Me., July 18, 1778; married SALLY MERRILL, born Oct. 17, 1776. He was a farmer, and lived for nine years on the farm of his father-in-law, Daniel Merrill, a little over a mile southwest of Dunstan; he moved from there in 1811, and after living three years on Dr. Southgate's farm and four on Captain Cutts' place, he moved to the homestead where he remained during life. He was a worthy and industrious man; a member of the Free Baptist Church; he served in the war of 1812. He died Dec. 6, 1849. She was a descendant of Charles Pine, of whom

*Phineas Merrill was the son of Levi Merrill; Levi was a brother to Sally Thurston.

more hereafter. She died Dec. 6, 1852. Both were buried on the old homestead.

Children:

3396+DANIEL MERRILL,[7] b. Oct. 31, 1801; m. Jane Moore Tibbetts.
3397 Lucy,[7] b. Apr. 24, 1803; m. Nathaniel Googins.
3398 Henry Rice,[7] b. May 14, 1805; m. Mary Richards.
3399 Polly,[7] b. Nov. 10, 1807; n. m.
3400 Thomas,[7] } Twins, b. Jan. 19, 1809; { d. Mar. '09.
3401 Hannah Merrill,[7] } { m. Jonathan Taylor.

PINE FAMILY.

CHARLES PINE,[1] born in England; was one of the seven who came from Lynn, Mass., in a sloop, and made the second settlement of Scarborough, Maine, on Pine Point, which was named after him, in 1702. He was constable in 1726; m. GRACE——; his will was dated Oct. 17, 1752; and probated July 2, 1753; he was buried May 10, 1753. Mrs. Pine was admitted to full communion with the 1st Parish, June 2, 1734 and to the 2nd Apr. 1, 1745; she was the first person buried in Dunstan cemetery. The name is often spelled Pyne.

The following interesting sketch of Charles Pine was written by the Hon. A. F. Moulton, of Portland, Me., a descendant of Pine.

"The town of Scarborough was twice settled. Soon after the landing at Plymouth, and without much doubt before that time, fishermen made temporary houses upon Stratton's Island, Cammock's Neck and other places convenient of access from the water. The ocean and the navigable streams were the first natural highways, and the early settlers clung to the shore.

"From 1631 when Cammock secured his patent of Black Point from the Council of Plymouth, until 1690, the town increased in population and the settlement prospered, notwithstanding the hostility of the Indians, who were jealous of the encroachments of the white men upon their favorite hunting and fishing grounds.

"On the 15th of May, 1690, the Indians with their French allies, having captured Fort Loyal and laid waste the town of Falmouth, advanced upon Scarborough, and the inhabitants hastily aban-

doned their homes and retreated before the coming storm. For twelve years the settlement was wholly deserted.

"In the fall of 1702 seven men came from Salem in a sloop, and built a garrison house on Cammock's or Prout's Neck. These were the pioneers of the second and permanent settlement of the town. Four of these were named Libby, and one Larrabee: they had doubtless lived here in the first settlement. With them came one Blood, of whom little is known, and Charles Pine reported to have been the owner of the sloop. Around the name of Pine have clung traditions somewhat mysterious and romantic, and a sketch of him, meager though it must necessarily be, may not be entirely without interest. Of the origin of Pine nothing is known further than that he was an Englishman. It has been asserted that he came from London, but without proof so far as I can learn. The imperfect lists of emigrants who left England do not give his name. This is not remarkable as by far the larger portion left without reporting to the authorities there. Pine was a reckless, daring young fellow, and he, with Richard Hunniwell the famous Indian killer of Scarborough, were the heroes of the early settlement.

"The year that Pine went to Scarborough, 1702, Queen Anne's war commenced, and the Indians were very hostile. There was no settled peace with them until after 1725. During these years the inhabitants remained conveniently near the garrison houses at Black Point and the Neck. The first garrison was built on the westerly shore of the Neck between the West Point and Checkely houses, as now located. (1890.) Here, in 1703, the little company, numbering only eight persons, were besieged by five hundred Indians, with some French assistants from the Norridgewock settlement. The deadly accuracy of the settlers' guns kept the savages at bay, but, creeping under the steep banks beneath, and out of range, they began to undermine the fort. A violent rain caused the top of the mine to fall, exposing the workers to the fire of the fort, and the Indians abandoned their undertaking and withdrew. The ravine where the digging was done is still apparent.

"For Pine and Hunniwell the Indians entertained a superstitious terror. Pine was aware of this feeling upon their part, and this accounts for actions of his that otherwise would seem utterly foolhardy. On one occasion, it is said, he went entirely alone and concealed himself in a deserted house some three miles distant from the fort, where the Indians were in the habit of holding nightly powows. He carried as was usual with him, two muskets. With the shades of night the band came in Indian file, and, as they reached the door, Pine fired, instantly killing two. The rest waited for no explanations, but disappeared in the darkness before he could bring his second gun to bear. Having stripped the dead savages of their equipments, he took his solitary march back to his comrades in the fort.

"Another story, handed down with some variations is, that the Indians were in the habit of coming out upon the beach beyond gunshot reach of the fort, and there dancing, yelling and defying the whites with insulting words and gestures to come out and

fight them. Pine thought this had gone far enough, and one morning, before daylight, went out and concealed himself under a pile of seaweed and drift wood within easy range of their parade ground. The Indians appeared as usual, and one burly fellow, turning his back to the distant garrison, placed his hands upon that portion of his body which my grandfather, who used to tell the story with much glee, named, in nautical parlance, his "stern." Pine, from his hiding place, sent his unerring bullet to the precise spot indicated, killing the Indian, and the rest of the band, with a howl of terror, fled from their solitary foe.

"After the Indian hostilities had quieted somewhat, Pine moved to the place across the bay from the neck where the waters of the Scarborough river and the ocean have formed a sandy point. Here, for some years, he made his home, and from him it has its present name of Pine, or more properly, "Pine's Point." He was living there probably in 1726 when he was made constable of Scarborough. As early as 1721 he had bought a tract of land above Dunstan, and from this time the records disclose quite frequent conveyances to him and by him; in these he is styled housewright, joiner, and carpenter. After the Indians were partially subdued, but still turbulent and dangerous, Pine built a house on the southern bank of the Nonsuch river, some five miles from the coast, and he moved there with his family. His hunting tramps had given him a good acquaintance with the lands about, and his location was upon one of the best farming spots in the town. Here he lived about twenty years, and acquired a large estate in lands and cattle. He is reputed to have been in the highest degree exact and honorable in his conduct and dealings, but, tradition states, was never in cordial relations with the church, and, it seems, never joined it—a most remarkable thing in those days when the church was the source of all political rights and preferment. His wife Grace, and his daughters were however, devoted members. * * * As has been intimated, there are in all accounts suggestions of some mystery which hung over Charles Pine. It has been quite generally believed that he belonged to a wealthy English family, and that he chose to leave his ancestral home and adopt a hunter's life in the wilderness of Maine. It is said that every year remittances came to him from his English relations, and that this accounts for his large accumulation of property, which could hardly have been expected from a man devoted more to his rifle than to his plow. Many of his descendants now believe that somewhere in the city of London is one of those vast fortunes such as serve for a will o' the wisp to the Burnhams and the Webbers, and which will yet materialize and make all of Pine's descendants rich." * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF CHARLES PINE.

Scarborough, Mass., Oct. 17, 1752.
In the name of God: Amen:

This seventeenth day of October, 1752, I, Charles Pine, of Scarborough, in the County of York, and Province of Massachusetts Bay, yeoman, being aged and infirm, and sensible of the mortality of my body, and having free and usual ex-

ercise of my mind and reason, Thanks to Almighty God, for the same, do make and ordain, this my last will and testament, that is to say principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to Almighty God from whence it did proceed, and my body to a decent Christian burial in the earth and as touching any and all worldly goods wherewith I am invested and posessed, I hereby give and dispose of the same in the following manner.

I give and bequeath unto Grace Pine, my well beloved wife, the whole of my movable estate after my decease, except as much as shall be wanted to discharge all such just debts as I now, or may hereafter owe and leave due to any person or persons, funeral charges, legacies, etc., hereafter expressed. I also give her the improvement of all my real estate during her natural life; the personal estate over and above what I shall order to be paid out, etc. as above, I give to her as above said forever.

ITEM. I give unto my son Charles Pine, (if living,) the sum of five shillings.*

ITEM. I give unto my daughter, Grace Runnels, one cow and calf, to be delivered to her at my wife's decease.†

Children.

Charles,[2] b.——; disappeared.
George,[2] b.——; m. Dec. 7, 1738, Mary Carter.
Isaac,[2] b.——; drowned Feb. 26, 1722.
Mary,[2] b.—; m. Oct. 1732, Wm. Dearing; killed Feb. 15, 1749.
GRACE,[2] b.——; m. John Runnels.

GRACE PINE,[2] (Charles,[1]) dau. of Charles and Grace (——) Pine. Born————in Scarborough, Me. She was admitted to full communion in the First Parish, Sept. 24, 1732; to Second Parish, Apr. 1, 1745; married JOHN RUNNELS or REYNOLDS; he may have been a descendant of Job Reynolds, who came from Scotland. The name is spelled in the old records Reynolds, Reinolds, Runals, Runnels and Runnells, for one and the same persons.

Children.

John,[3] bapt. Oct. 24, 1731; d. young.
Sarah,[3] bapt. Oct. 24, 1731; m. Benjamin Carter Sept. 3, 1752; d. Jan. 11, 1785.
Charles,[3] bapt. Oct. 24, 1731; m. Rachel Durbin Mar. 5, 1778; d. July, 16, 1792. His wife d. May 22, 1795.
Grace,[3] bapt. Oct. 24, 1731; m. Apr. 25, 1750, Capt. Daniel Moulton, b. in Rye, N. H., 1731; they owned the covenant, 2nd Parish, Oct. 29, 1753; it is said that he m. 2nd, widow

*Charles Pine, Jr. is reported to have gone to England after an inheritance, after which nothing was heard from him in this country, the male line ending here probably, as George Pine's only son died young, and Isaac Pine was not married.

†Grace Runnels evidently had her share of the property previously, as per the following: York Registry, Book 17, page 183, Charles Pine conveys land on the Saco road west from Dunstan, "in consideration of parental love towards my well beloved son, John Reynolds and Grace Reynolds, the wife of said John." There are four others named in the will, to whom the bulk of the property went.

Hannah (Cotton) Bean. He d. Aug. 26, 1909; Grace d. Dec. 19, 1787.

Mary,[3] bapt. Mar. 26, 1732; m. May 24, 1754, John Perry.

+HANNAH,[3] bapt. Sept. 8, 1734; m. Daniel Merrill.

Lydia,[3] bapt. Aug. 21, 1737; m. Apr. 27, 1756, Josiah Milliken.

John,[3] bapt. Nov. 11, 1744; d. Aug. 6, 1746.

HANNAH RUNNELS,[3] (Grace (Pine) Runnels,[2] Charles Pine,[1]) daughter of John and Grace (Pine) Runnels, of Scarborough, Me., born there in 1734; bapt. Sept. 8, 1734; m. DANIEL MERRILL, as his second wife. (See Merrill Family.)

MERRILL FAMILY.

John Merrill and his brother Nathaniel came from England to America in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass., being of the original proprietors of that town. John left no male descendants, hence the name died with him in that line.

NATHANIEL MERRILL,[1] mar. SUSANNA ———, (maiden name not certainly fixed, but probably WOLTERTON;) probably married in England or certainly very shortly after coming to America. He died Mar. 16, 1655; she mar. 2nd Stephen Jourdaine, by whom she had no children.

His will, dated Mar. 8, 1654, mentions his wife Susanna, dau. Susanna, sons Nathaniel, John, Abram, Daniel and Abel, the children all under 21. Appoints his son Nathaniel executor; his brother John Merrill and Anthony Somerby overseers; witnesses, Richard Knight, Anthony Somerby and John Merrill. Probateed Jan, 27, 1655. Inventory of estate taken

Mar. 23, 1654-5 by Daniel Thurston, Richard Knight and Archelaus Woodman, amounting to £8 6s. Returned Jan. 27, 1655.

Children.

Nathaniel,[2] b. 1638.
John,[2] b.——.
Abraham,[2] b.——.
Susanna,[2] b.——.
+DANIEL,[2] b. Aug. 20, 1642; m. Sarah Clough.
Abel,[2] b. Feb. 20, 1644.

DANIEL MERRILL,[2] (Nathaniel,[1]) son of Nathaniel and Susanna (——) Merrill, of Newbury, Mass.; born there Aug. 20, 1642; lived in Newbury, Salisbury and Haverhill, Mass.; married May 14, 1667, SARAH CLOUGH, dau. of John and Martha Clough.* He died March 27, 1717.

Children.

+DANIEL,[3] b. Mar. 8, 1671; m. Esther Chase.
John,[3] b. Oct. 7, 1674.
Sara,[3] b. Oct. 15, 1677.
Ruth,[3] b. Feb. 7, 1681.
Moses,[3] } b. Sept. 3, 1783.
Martha,[3] }
Stephen,[3] b. Sept. 16, 1688.

DANIEL MERRILL,[3] (Daniel,[2] Nathaniel,[1]) son of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill, of Newbury, Mass., born there Mar. 8, 1671-2; married ESTHER CHASE; lived in Newbury, Mass.

Children:

Joseph,[4] b. May 28, 1694; m. 1st Mary Palmer; 2nd Charity Rawlins.
Others.

JOSEPH MERRILL,[4] (Daniel,[3] Daniel,[2] Nathaniel,[1]) son of Daniel and Esther (Chase) Merrill, of Newbury, Mass.; born there May 22,

*John Clough, in his will mentions among others, "son-in-law, Daniel Merrill and Sarah (Clough) Merrill, his wife."

1694; lived most of his life in Stratham, N. H.; mar. 1st MARY PALMER; 2nd Charity Rawlins; died Mar. 17, 1771.

Children by first wife.

———

———

+DANIEL,[5] b. Dec. 12, 1727; m. 1st Elsie Leavitt; 2nd Hannah Runnels.
Probably others.

DANIEL MERRILL,[5] (Joseph,[4] Daniel,[3] Daniel,[2] Nathaniel,[1]) son of Joseph and Mary (Palmer) Merrill; born in Stratham, N. H., Dec. 12, 1727; settled in Scarborough, Me., on a farm about a mile and a half west of Dunstan Corner, on the road to Saco, and which may have been the one given to John Runnels by Charles Pine. He married first, Elsie Leavitt; second, HANNAH RUNNELS. (See page 20.)

Children by first wife.

Bradbury,[6] b.——.
Joseph,[6] b.——.

Children by second wife.

Levi,[6] b.———; m. Jerusha Milliken, b. 1762; d. 1854; lived on the homestead. He died about 1826.
Daniel,[6] b.———; } These never married, but lived together
Charity,[6] b.———; } to a ripe old age, very lovingly.
+SARAH, or SALLY,[6] b. Oct. 17, 1776; m. Daniel Merrill.

SARAH, or SALLY MERRILL,[6] (Daniel,[5] Joseph,[4] Daniel,[3] Daniel,[2] Nathaniel,[1]) daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Runnels) Merrill, of Scarborough, Me.; born there, Oct. 17, 1776; married DANIEL THURSTON. (See page 15.)

THURSTON FAMILY, RESUMED.

DANIEL MERRILL THURSTON,[7] (Daniel,[6] Thomas,[5] (Abner,[4] Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel,[1]) son of Daniel and Sarah (Merrill) Thurston, of Scarborough, Me.; born there Oct. 31, 1801, in the

old Jewett house, about a mile from the Thurston homestead, on the road which branches from that on which the homestead stood, toward Portland; his father carried on this place one year, then moved onto the road running from Portland to Boston, on the Daniel Merrill place, where they lived nine years; while here he went to school at Dunstan Corner, to which place his parents moved in 1811, living three years on Dr. Southgate's farm, after which they lived on the place of Captain Cutts in the lower part of Biddeford, on the seacoast. Here he went to a winter school, in which the studies usual in a "deestrict" school of that day, reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught. In 1818 they went on the old homestead; here he passed the rest of his boyhood, much as country boys are wont, working on the farm in summer, going to school in winter, attending the old-fashioned huskings, apple-parings, quilting-bees and the like, with occasionally an evening spent in skating. In those early days when books and newspapers were scarce, the evenings were enlivened by telling stories around the blazing fires in the huge old-fashioned fire places. Ghost stories were favorites. As there was considerable superstition in those days, marvelous stories were firmly believed by many. These stories had their effect on the nerves of the young, so much so, that it caused them to draw nearer to the circle around the fire, and required considerable courage to venture to the back part of the room even; to go alone to the garret, or pass a graveyard after nightfall, was anything but

agreeable. One night Mr. Thurston was going home from Biddeford Neck; he had to pass a place on the beach where some shipwrecked mariners were buried; he was a little nervous, and eyes and ears were on the alert to catch any sight or sound. When nearly abreast of the graves, he heard a sound that caused "every particular hair to stand on end," much resembling the sigh that a spirit might be supposed to utter, whose mortal existence had ended so sadly. The cold chills ran down his back, and he was about to run, when, to his great relief, he discovered that a cow lying near had caused his fright, by taking a long breath.

He lived with his grandfather Thomas during the winter of 1814-15, and worked at shoe making on the old homestead. In the spring he went to sea, shipping in Saco, on the sloop Maria, Capt. Benson, for Boston; Capt. Foster took command there, and ran from Boston to Bangor during the season, doing a general freighting business. He lived that winter at St. George, Me., with Capt. Foster, who died in the spring; he left the sloop and ran a while with Capt. Smith of Biddeford, then on the schooner Ant, Capt Milliken, of Scarboro, to Newport, R. I. The next winter he staid at home and went to a private school, taught by parson Tilton, where he studied navigation. In 1820 he went to Halifax with Capt. Gaines, a regular tyrant, and then with the same from Saco to Washington, D. C. Made one or two trips to Beverly, with Capt. Stanwood. 1821 found him with Capt. Eben. Dyer, in the sloop

Favorite, running from Portland to Alexandria, Va. At home during the winter. In the spring of 1822 shipped as mate of the schooner Aretus, Capt. Eben. Dyer. Went to Saint Andrews, N. B.; there they took in a cargo of Jamaica rum and Pimento, carried it to Saint Thomas, one of the West India islands, belonging then, I think, to Sweden, where they discharged it, took it aboard again sailed to Machias, Me., where it was again discharged and reloaded, and went to Boston where it was finally disposed of. The object of this roundabout way of carrying it was to avoid the payment of duties, which were excessive, or the restrictions were such as to prevent the direct importation of it. Saint Thomas being neutral ground, made the evasion possible. After this he went to Baltimore and back, with Capt. Pierce of Portland. Late in the fall he went to Trinidad in the brig Fountain, Capt. Samuel Waterhouse, a jolly old fellow, with a tremendous nose, of which he would sometimes say, "as plain as the nose on my face." The Fountain was a very uneasy craft in rough weather, of which they had a great deal on this voyage; she would roll so that her yard-arms would dip in the sea; for three days the sea broke over her deck in such a way that they could cook nothing; the dead lights were stove in and the boats torn from her stern and badly smashed. They had a deck load of boards, and when the wind would get under the end of one, it would send it up into the rigging; they commenced to throw over the deck load, but the sea growing less violent, they saved

part of it. Arrived in Portland in May, 1823. He then made a voyage to the island of Martinique, in the schooner Mount Vernon, Capt. Howell, of Portland, Me., and made the port of Saint Pierre. The water in that harbor is very bold, and vessels at anchor there lie side by side, close together, with one anchor ahead toward the sea, and one on the shore, depending largely on the trade wind to keep them from the shore. The wind changed to the west however, while they were there, and increased to a gale. One schooner being ready for sea, slipped her cable and went out before the gale reached its height; her cable was taken on board the Mt. Vernon. Out of forty-two sail of ships, brigs and schooners, only one was saved, a brig so deeply laden that the the wind had comparatively little effect on her. All of the rest were driven ashore, crashing against and tearing each other terribly, covering the beach with immense piles of wreckage, in hopeless confusion. The Mt. Vernon went ashore head on, and the crew, watching their opportunity, lowered themselves from the end of the bowsprit to the beach. The United States consul took care of the American sailors, providing ways to send them home. Mr. Thurston and three others were put on the schooner Rambler, Capt. Andrews, of Providence, R. I., which had touched at St. Pierre, on her way to St. Bartholomew. On arriving at St. Barts. the consul at that place provided clothing for the men, they having lost all but that which they had on at the time of the wreck. The Rambler being short of men, Mr.

Thurston shipped on her and sailed to Charleston, S. C. While lying at anchor here, he accidentally fell overboard and came near losing his life; the tide was running very strong, and soon took him a long way from the vessel; no one had seen him as he fell, and he could make no one hear; finally, his hat was discovered on the deck, a boat was sent in search of him, and he was picked up nearly exhausted. Went from there to Havana. When within about twelve hours sail of the Moro Castle at Havana, they discovered a sail close under the land, in a little creek, which they suspected to be a pirate, not a very pleasant discovery, as the motto of the pirates in those days was, "Dead men tell no tales." Consequently whole crews were murdered in cold blood, or made to walk a plank; a plank being projected over the rail of the vessel, the victim blind-folded, placed on it with his face toward the sea and told to walk; of course, when the end was reached he plunged into the ocean. They very soon found their suspicions true, and could see that she was aiming to cut them off; all sail was crowded on the Rambler, and the sails were wet to make them hold more wind, in order to escape, but the pirate was a fast sailer, a long, low, black, rakish schooner, with one gun amidships, and was full of men. She kept gaining on the Rambler; it was a race for life or death, with the chances largely in favor of the latter. The mate went below and brought up some rusty muskets, determined to sell his life as dearly as he could, but the captain, seeing the utter hopelessness of the case, laughed

at him. A schooner that they espied ahead of them in the early morning was a much poorer sailer than the Rambler, which had gained on her very much; her wake was full of lumber which had been thrown over to lighten her. The pirate gained on the Rambler till she got so near that they could see the fiends on her, when a flash from her gun was seen, a shot came whizzing over their heads, carrying terror to their hearts, and they thought their time had come; the shot however, fell in the sea beyond them, doing no harm to them, but burning a large hole in one of the sails of the pirate, thereby impeding their progress so much, that, as they were now nearing Moro Castle, and perhaps fearing some man-of-war might be in the harbor, they hauled on the wind and gave up the chase. It seemed that Providence had saved them when they had given all up as lost, and hope had fled. From Havana to Providence, thence home. In 1824 he shipped as mate on the schooner Packet Margaret for Antigua. The first night out the captain was very drunk and carried so much sail in a head beat sea, as to spring the mainmast, and they had to put into St. Bartholomew to repair damages. After returning to Portland, he went to sea in Sept., 1824, in the schooner Sally, Capt. John Liscomb, of Portland, Me. Went to Jamaica, Mobile and Havana; from there to Boston with a cargo of molasses, and then to Portland. After refitting, took a cargo of plaster from Eastport, Me. to Georgetown, D. C.; from there to Norfolk, Va.; a cargo of corn meal and staves to

the island of Tobago, and a cargo of rum from thence to Norfolk, Va. They then sailed up Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds into a portion of the Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia, which has been made famous by Mrs. Stowe's "Dred." Took staves to Antigua. When out about four days the Sally sprang aleak, and leaked all the way. One day a swordfish drove his sword into the Sally, breaking it off on the outside; he probably mistook her for a whale. The sword penetrated a three-inch oak plank, the point showing on the inside. The shock was very plainly felt by the crew. Having very unfavorable weather, they were twenty-five days making Curacoa, several hundred miles to leeward of their destination, which they were fifteen days more in reaching, with bad weather all the way. Returned to Norfolk, thence to Barbadoes and New York. He left the Sally at Portland, having been in her twenty-two months. In the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Jones, to New York, Charleston and back to Portland in 1826. He then worked in a rigging loft.

About this time he met at the house of Deacon Ira Tibbetts, who had married Sally Merrill, the daughter of Mr. Thurston's uncle Levi, Miss JANE MOORE TIBBETTS, a sister to Deacon Ira. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Moore) Tibbetts. She was born July 11, 1805, in Newfield, Maine. Mr. Thurston was married to her Sept. 29, 1826.

In 1829 he went to Surinam, as mate of the old brig Fountain, Capt. Samuel Waterhouse. On the out-bound passage he had the care of a

tame bear, which became very much attached to him; the bear was sold on his arrival at Surinam, and one day as Mr. Thurston was passing one of the streets he saw the bear fastened to a post; the bear made great demonstrations of joy at the sight of him, hugging him, much to the consternation of the Spaniards, who, not knowing the circumstances, expected to see him killed. When Mr. Thurston left him, the bear actually shed tears. On his return to Portland, he worked at rigging till the fall of 1831, when he went into Daniel Winslow's provision store and packing house; when he had been here about three years, he had the entire charge of this large establishment given him; he remained here till 1839. Was steward of the steamer Portland, plying between Portland and Boston, for a while. With Bradbury Dearborn through the winter, in the provision business, then again on the Portland as mate. He went into the provision business for himself in 1840, under the old Peter Warren house, 347, Fore Street, between Lime and Silver. In 1843 he sold this and went into the victualling house under the old Bethel, at the head of Long and Commercial Wharves, on Fore Street, in company with Daniel Gill. In 1849 he bought the business of B. Dearborn and run it in connection with the victualling house. He was a member of the Common Council when Commercial Street was laid out, and voted for that measure, to which there was much opposition at that time. He lived in the Warren house, above mentioned, from 1830 to 1835; on Chatham Street,

second house from the head on right side, looking toward the harbor; built a house nearly opposite in 1836; sold this in 1840, and went back to the Warren house; while living here, spent one summer in the Lee house at the Ferry, on Cape Elizabeth, for the benefit of Mrs. Thurston's health. In 1846 he built a house on Saint Lawrence street, on Munjoy's Hill, from which there was an extensive and beautiful, view embracing the city, harbor, islands, lighthouses, forts, a strip of the ocean and a distant glimpse of the White Mountains. He afterwards had a store under one house, he having built another at the same point.

April 3rd, 1855, he, in company with about twenty friends and neighbors, including his sons John and Sumner, started to make homes in Minnesota. Of the rest of the party, Mr. Wm. Hoit, his son Thomas, and a Mr. Miller, were all that remained in the state long. Arrived at Galena on the 10th, and found that Lake Pepin was not yet open; after waiting here a few days, they started up the river on the steamer Galena, Capt. Russell Blakeley; arrived at the foot of the lake on the 14th, and walked by it, a distance of thirty miles, to near where Red Wing now is, stopping Saturday night at a log house where Lake City was afterward built; here we slept fourteen in a bed, (on the floor,) and had nothing but corn bread and salt pork to eat. Took passage on the old steamer Luella, and arrived in Saint Paul in the early morning of Tuesday, April 17. He stopped a few days at the old American House on upper Third street, went to St. Anthony,

prospected a little at Anoka, then went to Lakeville, Minn., where he stuck the stakes for his "claim" on a high hill, in the N. E. quarter of section 28, Township of Lakeville, on April 30. He staked a claim for his son John on the north of his, and one on the east for Sumner at the same time. He kept a hotel for about a year in Gov. Ramsey's old house, in St. Paul, the New England House; it stood on the south side of Third street, about 150 feet east of Robert. He broke about fourteen acres of land for himself the first summer, and some for the boys; he built a claim shanty of boards on John's land, ten by fourteen feet, just high enough to stand in, with one door and a sash of eight by ten glass; made a pen on the earth in it, and filled this with straw to sleep on; one night the roof blew off, leaving the sleepers, Sumner, and his neighbors, the Pratts, exposed to the fury of a terrific thunder shower. The first winter he built a log cabin in the woods at the head of Prairie Lake for the purpose of getting out fuel and fencing, Sumner, assisted by a hired man, and later, by John, cutting the timber, his father hauling it, a distance of five miles, three of it on the lake. Put an addition to the shanty in the spring, John, and Sumner with his wife living with him. A small and poor crop was raised by him this year that did not pay expenses. Built a house that year, which has since burned. Very hard times came in 1857; wildcat money became worthless, and he was the happiest who had the least of it. We had paid high prices for everything, $2.50 for wheat, $1.25 for oats, etc.

In the fall we could sell nothing for money, and could get but little goods for grain. Everybody got ragged; they patched their clothes; the patches got ragged; they then patched the patches; this was continued till it was difficult to tell which was the original material in the garment. He lived in Minneapolis a short time, where his wife died in 1860. The first Episcopal service in the western part of Dakota County was held in his house by the Rev. Dr. Breck, in the early summer of 1861, followed by Rev. T. Wilcoxson, who came monthly after that. Mr. Thurston was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple in 1862. He was senior warden of the Church of the Advent, in Farmington, for many years. While his sons were in the army, Mr. Thurston had the oversight of their farms, working his own, and a part of the time John's. In 1864 he was cut in the ankle by a mower, which confined him to the house for many months, and lamed him for life. He sold his farm to John in 1865, living with him afterward till his death, helping him in the drug store, taking charge of it part of the time. He remained hale and hearty nearly to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 7, 1881, when nearly eighty years of age. He died instantly of heart failure. He was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and a devout Christian. The following extracts show the estimation in which he was held in the community:

From the Farmington, (Minn.) *Press.*

* * * * "Grandpa Thurston, as we called him, was a very genial and sociable man, with a good deal of plain, practical sense. He was a man of great industry, though quiet in habit,

and could not bear to be idle. We have sat and chatted with him for hours, and always with pleasure. He was kind, thoughtful and observant, and made many friends who will long remember him as a pleasant and social companion. He was one of the real good "old settlers," a most orderly, peaceable and quiet citizen, on whom the memory will long and fondly dwell. His well-spent life was simply exhausted—his system worn out—and he died in peace with all men, and without a struggle. It would seem that neither in his life nor his death was there anything much to regret. His modest course was run with credit, and when his usefulness for this life was ended, he laid down to that quiet rest, which is the final boon to all the race."

From the *Minnesota Missionary*.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." Psalms xxxvii. 37.

"Daniel M. Thurston, one of the first settlers and oldest church members in this vicinity, died on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the age of 80 years. He came to this State in 1855, taking a farm in Lakeville. At his coming he found a country almost entirely unsettled, and lived to see the wild lands cultivated and dotted over with houses, fine farms, thriving villages and railroads. In 1866 he sold his farm and then lived with his son John, assisting him in the drug business at Farmington, until a short time before his death. Mr. Thurston was confirmed by Bishop Whipple at an early date; he was for many years, one of the wardens of the church, and by the conscientious discharge of his duties, both in that capacity and as an individual member, he did a great deal to further the best interests of the church. Quietly industrious, of high integrity of character, kindness of heart, and possessed of sterling good sense, our departed brother gained the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. He passed away without pain or struggle, sinking peacefully into the arms of Him who giveth His beloved sleep. His course of faith run, his useful life ended, he is now partaker with those of whom it is written: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors.' "

Children, all born in Portland, Me.:

4714 Mary Jane,[8] b. June 23, 1827; d. Sept. 6, 1829.

4715 Frances Ellen,[8] b. Aug. 9, 1829; d. Sept. 26, 1831.

4716+John Henry,[8] b. Jan. 25, 1832; m. 1st, Ellen Matilda Brimhall; 2nd, Louise von Bauer Mosbaugh.

4717 Sumner Cummings,[8] b. Apr. 1834; d. Jan. 29, 1836.

4718 Sumner Cummings,[8] b. Apr. 29, 1836; m. Martha Jane Webb. He was a printer. In 1855 he went to Lakeville and took a claim just east of his father's. Sept. 25, 1861, he enlisted as sergeant in the Fourth Regiment Minn. Vols. Was in the Corinth, Memphis and Vicksburg campaigns; was orderly sergeant in the 49th U. S. Infantry, (colored.) Was appointed 2nd Lieut. in the same regiment, Nov. 7, two days after his death, which, caused by congestive chills, contracted in the army, occurred while on a furlough,

1856644

Nov. 5, 1863. He was intending to be confirmed in the Episcopal church. He was a very genial person, and a sincere Christian. His loss was severely felt. They had:

Nellie Jane,[9] b. Jan. 30, 1857; d. Sept. 14, 1858.

Edward Everett,[9] b. Apr. 10, d. Oct. 14, 1858.

Kate Jane,[9] b. July 27, 1860; m. Feb. 22, 1888, James Alexander Carson Wisnom, son of Samuel and Sarah (Carson) Wisnom, of Horicon, Wis. They have: Marguerite Grace Lillie,[10] b. Aug. 30, 1889.

Grace Cummings,[9] b. Nov. 5, 1862.

4723 William Francis Hayes,[8] b. Sept. 9, 1838; d. March 20, 1844.

4724 Lorenzo Dow,[8] b. Feb. 1, 1840; d. July 1, 1841.

4725 Helen Jane,[8] b. Mar. 5, 1842; d. Sept. 5, 1847.

4726 Sarah Frances,[8] b. June 15, 1844; d. Sept. 19, 1847.

4727 Albert,[8] b. Sept. 1846; d. Sept. 1847.

4728 Charles Clifton,[8] b. July 8, 1849; a jeweler; since 1883, in Montgomery, Minn., under firm name of Stratton & Thurston. He is a very large man, and unmarried.

TIBBETTS FAMILY.

The name is spelled Thibault, Thibaut, Tibald, Tibbitts, Tibbetts, Tibbets, Tibit, Tibbit, Tibits, Tippet, Tebbets, Tebbits, Tebut and Tebuts. In Froissart we find Thibaut of St. Crispin, Thibaut de Marneil, Thibaut of Bodenay and Thibaut du Pont; also the Abbey of St. Thibaut; so it would seem that the name has been canonized. Simon Tibald, or Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of England, was beheaded by the Jackstraws.

Henry Tibbets,[1] born 1596, in England, came to America in 1635, from London, England, in the ship James, with Eliza, aged 39, and Remembrance, aged 28. Eliza may have been his first wife, as it is evident he had two, for we find he "had by wife Mary, Rebecca, who married Thomas Nock." Remembrance

may have been his sister. In the ship's clearance he is called shoemaker. He supported the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1665. He had a a grant of a house lot on D. N. (Dover Neck?) in 1643, bounded on the east by Wm. Furbur's, north by John Heard's, south by George Watson's and west by the common; he had a large grant of land in 1656, between "St. Albans and Quamphegar;" he was taxed in 1675; in 1679 "Widow Tippet and Jeremi Tippit, her son," were taxed instead. "12th Nov., 1677, it is agreed by Mary Tippit and Jeremy Tippet, her son, that her youngest son shall serve his uncle, Matthew Austin." He died probably in 1678.

Children by first wife:

Jeremy,[2] b. 1631: m. Mary Canney.
Samuel,[2] b. 1633.
Possibly others.

Children by second wife:

Rebecca,[2] b.——. m. Thomas Nock.
Thomas,[2] b.——.
Others.

George Tibbetts Ridlon, author of the Ridlon, Ridley, etc., Genealogy, says that all the Tibbetts families in New England came from Henry; but as we do not know from which of his sons we are descended, we will reserve for the appendix what we know, or may learn in the meantime. Our positive knowledge after leaving Henry commences with:

SIMEON TIBBETTS,[3] who went from Dunstan, Me. or Dover, N. H., to live in Newfield, Me.; married MARY CARLL, or Carroll, a descendant of Gen. Carll, who came from England, and is said to have belonged to the nobility there.

Children:

+JOHN, born Jan., 1761; m. Mary Moore.
Benjamin, Simeon and others.

JOHN TIBBETTS,[6] (Simeon,[5] ——, Henry,[1]), son of Simeon and Mary (Carll) Tibbetts, born Jan., 1761; married MARY MOORE, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Hodsdon) Moore. Tradition says that "Rebecca's mother was the daughter of an English nobleman; she loved 'not wisely, but too well;' her father gave a large sum of money to Hodsdon, (his gardener), to marry her and take her to America." Mr. Tibbetts died July 4, 1847.

Children:

Hiram, b. June, 1799; m. 1st, about 1819, Hannah Thompson Crennor; 2nd, Dec. 1, 1831, Statira Man, b. Oct. 16, 1797; he d. Aug. 14, 1849; Hannah d. Aug. 21, 1831; Statira d. Oct., 1878.
Ira,[7] b. ——; m. 1st Sarah Merrill; 2nd Sally Patch.
Benjamin,[7] b. ——; m. ——Daniels.
+JANE MOORE,[7] b. July 11, 1805; m. Daniel Merrill Thurston.
Mary Ann,[7] b. June 8, 1812; m., Aug. 24, 1831, Thomas Follansbee, of Newburyport; she d. May 26, 1875.
Sally,[7] b.——; m. 1st Jeremiah Brackett; 2nd James Maxwell.
Daniel,[7] b. ——; d. at maturity.

MOORE FAMILY.

The name is spelled More, Moore, Mure, Moir, Moer, de la More, and perhaps Mohr.

The following interesting tradition has been sent us by Mrs. Sarah Ayer Moulton, a granddaughter of John Moore[2]. Her mother used to tell her that our "first ancestor in this country was John More, born in Ireland, and was the adopted son of his uncle, who was a miller, as was John. When about twenty years of age, a vessel came into the port where he lived, and the young men of the place were invited on board for a general good time. During the evening they imbibed quite freely, and were so

overcome, that, before they were aware of it, they were well out to sea. They landed in York, Maine, and were forced into the army; how long they were held I do not know, but have an idea, not a great while. After his release, he was married and built mills near York, which are to this day called Moore's Mills."

JOHN MOORE,[1] born in Ireland; settled probably in Kittery, Me.; married, first, in 1742, JANE BOOTHBY; second,———; was a miller; moved to Searborough, Me.

Children by first wife:

Dennis,[2] b. —— ; probably killed in Indian war.
+EBENEZER,[2] b. about 1746; m. Rebecca Hodsdon.
John,[2] b. 1748; m. Anne Milliken, b. 1767, d. 1844. He died 1823.

Children by second wife:

Abram,[2] b. —— ; } killed at the battle of Monmouth.
Isaac,[2] b. —— ; }

EBENEZER MOORE,[2] (John,[1]) son of John and Jane (Boothby) Moore, born about 1746; m. REBECCA HODSDON; (see page 37.) Mr. Moore in company with his brother John, left Searborough in 1774, and went into the wilderness, several miles beyond any known settlement. Mr. Moore settled on lot 16, first range of Parsons' purchase, on a swell of land in the southeast corner, near the Newfield line, on the south road. The line between Parsonstown and the plantation of Washington was not settled until the latter was incorporated as Newfield, in 1794, the first range of lots being claimed by Newfield, hence the names of Ebenezer and John do not appear on Parsonsfield records till 1794, though they had lived

there twenty years. John settled on lot 18, and later bought 17. They were undoubtedly the first settlers in the town. Mary, the oldest child of Ebenezer was the first white child born in Parsonsfield. The brothers each cleared a little space, built a log cabin, and prepared for larger operations the next year. John joined the army investing Boston. Ebenezer left in August for his wife and a child, probably Dennis Newbegin, his sister Jane's son, who was brought up by his uncle John, and returned in October. A road had been cut to Perry's Corner, in Limerick, and from this point to his cabin, a distance of more than three miles, he carried the child and his farm "fixings," on his shoulders.

Children.

HMARY,[3] or POLLY, b. Aug. 5, 1755; m. John Tibbetts.
Joseph,[3] b. Jan. 16, 1777; d. 1853.
Sally,[3] b. 1783.
Dennis,[3] b. 1785.
John,[3] b. 1787; m. 1st, Dec. 1805, Abigail Thompson; 2nd ——; d. Nov. 1, 1853.
Ebenezer,[3] b. 1789.
Daniel,[3] b. 1791.
William,[3] b. 1794.
Rebecca,[3] b. 1796.

MARY, or POLLY MOORE[3] (Ebenezer,[2] John,[1]) daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Hodsdon) Moore, of Parsonsfield, the first white child born there, Aug. 5, 1775; married JOHN TIBBETTS. She died of cancer, in 185–. (See page 37.)

JANE MOORE TIBBETTS,[7] (John,[6] Simeon,[5] — Henry.[1]) (Mary Moore,[3] Ebenezer Moore,[2] John Moore,[1]) daughter of John and Mary (Moore) Tibbetts, of Newfield, Maine, born

there July 11, 1805; married DANIEL MERRILL THURSTON, Sept. 29, 1826. (See pages 22 and 34.) Her parents were farmers, and her education was limited to what she could get in the ordinary country school of that day, and by way of accomplishment, she had the advantage of the old-fashioned singing school. There was a very good one of these there, and she became quite proficient in notation; with a voice of two and a half octaves in compass, she could sing either of the four parts with ease. But very few girls then had any other musical education, as the reed organ had not been introduced, and pianos were mostly confined to the wealthy. Her youth was uneventful, except perhaps an occasional scare by a wild animal, of which there were plenty in those days. She used to tell of a terrible fright that was received by her sister Sally and herself one night as they were going home from singing school; they were passing through a piece of woods, when they were horrified by an awful screech, followed by the plunge of an animal, probably a wildcat, which landed in a tree a short distance behind them. They ran for their lives, and reached home in an almost breathless condition. Sally dropped her singing book, but she did not stop to pick it up. At another time as she called at a neighbor's, she was told that a big black bear had just crossed the road before her. The wolves were troublesome, and did not hesitate to attack men, even when there were many of them. She met her husband at her brother Ira's as has been related on page 29. She was the

JOHN HENRY THURSTON

mother of eleven children, of whom only three came to maturity. She was a very large woman, yet very active and spry withal. She could turn off an immense amount of work, and have some leisure, at the same time keeping her house scrupulously neat and children tidy. She was a conscientious Christian, and a member of the Methodist Church. She was a devoted wife, and loving mother, and went to her rest in peace, mourned by all who knew her. She died in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6, 1860.

JOHN HENRY THURSTON,[8] (Daniel Merrill,[7] Daniel,[6] Thomas,[5] Abner,[4] Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel,[1]) son of Daniel Merrill and Jane Moore (Tibbetts) Thurston, of Portland, Me., born there Jan. 25, 1832; married first, Nov. 1, 1858, Ellen Matilda Brimhall, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Eaton) Brimhall, of Eureka Township, Minn.; she was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 21, 1837; she was educated in Worcester, Mass.; she was an expert needlewoman, and produced some exquisite embroidery. A thrifty housewife. She died in Lakeville, Minn., Nov. 1, 1865. Second, July 18, 1866, LOUISE VON BAUER MOSBAUGH, daughter of Franz and Louise (von Bauer) Mosbaugh, of Cambridge City, Ind., born there Mar. 28, 1842. Mr. Thurston received his education in the public schools of Portland, with the exeption of a year at a private school taught by Miss Adams; he then went to the primary school on Franklin street, taught by Miss Norton, and the intermediate by Miss

Hubbs, in the same building; after this he went to Master Henry A. Jones' grammar school on Congress street, next to the old cemetery, and lastly to Deacon Joseph Libbey, in the high school. His father was one of the "enrolled militia," and was required to be present on muster day, or send a substitute; on one occasion when John was about six or seven years old, he sent him to the muster, "fully armed and equipped" with an old king's arms flint-lock musket, all he could carry, belt, cartridge box, priming wire and brush. He took his place in the ranks, and answered "here," in his shrill treble, much to the merriment of the soldiers. He was apprenticed to Daniel Freeman, to learn the machinist's trade in 1848. After leaving Freeman, he was employed by his father in the provision business. In 1852 he went into the paint store of Charles Fobes; he worked in the Portland Company's works from 1853 to 1855. During the winter of 1855 he taught two terms of a singing school with good success. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, in company with his father and brother; for an account of the trip see page 31. On his arrival at St. Paul, after working a few days for Charles W. Williams, a sign painter, he went to work in Frank Gilman's machine shop, on the corner of Sixth and Broadway streets, which was the first in the city, if not in the state. He took a claim, the southeast quarter of section 21, Township of Lakeville, Minn. In the fall he was flagman on a survey of the Minnesota & N. W. Railway, (which was not built for many years, if at all); the proposed

line run from St. Paul to St. Anthony, thence to Stillwater and Taylor's Falls. He spent the latter part of the winter of 1856, getting out wood and fencing, living in the hut at the head of Prairie Lake. He lived with his father till his marriage, then in the west end of his father's house, until his log cabin was ready. Although the times were very hard, the people seemed to enjoy themselves with parties, singing schools, picnics, etc. During the winter of 1859, they had a club dance in the unfinished upper story of his father's house, some of the people coming fifteen miles, they often being acquainted at that distance. In 1861 a militia company was formed, Capt. Robert S. Donaldson, Lieuts. James H. Donaldson and Pascal M. Dyar, which Mr. Thurston joined, and this afterward became the nucleus of Co. C, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; in this he, with his brother Sumner, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861. After a few weeks stay at Fort Snelling, the company went to Fort Ripley, where he spent the winter, his family being with him. He was confirmed there according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, Jan. 10, 1862. Early in April, the regiment was assembled at Fort Snelling, and shortly taken to St Louis and quartered in Benton Barracks. They then went to Pittsburgh Landing, making a raid from Paris Landing on the way. He was at the siege of Corinth. In June went into camp at Clear Creek, Miss., where he was detailed as a musician in the brass band. Moved camp to Jacinto, Aug. 7; as they were leaving this place,

the boys in the band found a box of condemned revolver cartridges, partially buried it, and scraped some fire over it; when it went off, the the boys were a long way from it, and as much astonished as anybody; it sounded like a volley of musketry, and Col. Sanborn with his staff went tearing in that direction, expecting, perhaps, an attack. He was in the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, and that of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4. During this battle, while out with a comrade after a wounded captain, a charge from a rebel skirmisher came so close, that he heard a part of it whistle over his head, and the rest on either side; probably the charge was that of the old Springfield musket, composed of a ball and three buckshot. At Wolf river they had a grand review by Generals Grant, Mc Pherson and Quimby. They then made a trip to Coldwater, Holly Springs and a little distance below Oxford, when they were by the surrender of Holly Springs, obliged to turn back; from there to Memphis, Tenn. After a trip to Lafayette, back to White's Station, near Memphis. While here he was detailed to go into the office of the regimental quartermaster. Started on the steamer Louisiana, for Lake Providence, La., and stopped a few miles above at Woolfork's Landing, thence on the 7th to a sandbar about four miles below Helena, Ark. Here they had "sand" enough, sand in their eyes, sand in their hair, and sand in their food, in fact, sand in everything. On the 14th they entered the Yazoo Pass on the steamer J. S. Pringle, and went down the Coldwater and Tallichatchie rivers to the junction

of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha rivers, this being the head of the Yazoo. The expedition having proved a failure, they started back on the fourth of April, and were glad to see their old sandbar again. On the 13th, sailed down the river again on the Pringle, to Milliken's Bend, La. On the 23rd commenced the march to Richmond, La., and then byway of Smith's Plantation and New Carthage, to Bruinsburg, where they crossed the Mississippi. Having left all their transportation behind in crossing, and the quartermaster and commissary sergeants with it, the duties of these officers fell on Mr. Thurston, who, with the quartermaster and the aid of details, supplied by foraging, teams and such other things as the regiment was in pressing need of. The movements of the troops were made with great celerity, and on this, to a great extent, depended their success. The battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, (where the brigade did nobly,) Champion Hills and others, were all fought in quick succession. After crossing the Big Black river on a bridge made of cotton bales, they marched to the rear of Vicksburg, and camped in sight of Fort Hill, near the centre of the line of investment; while waiting here for Pemberton to starve, the division made a raid to Mechanicsburg, Miss., burning almost everything in their track; cotton gins and presses, houses and negro quarters were all food for the flames, though the burning of the dwellings was not countenanced by the officers. On the 4th of July, 1863, the city of Vicksburg surrendered, giving the boys an opportunity to celebrate the national holi-

day in a most glorious and exciting manner.

General Sanborn has very kindly written for us the following account of the entry of the first troops on that memorable day. He was visited by General McPherson and staff, on the evening of the third, when the matter of who should wear the honors was discussed, and having commanded the column that day, is certainly in a position to know as much about this oft disputed matter as anyone; he writes: "The First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and the Third Brigade of the Third Division, (General Logan's,) of the same Corps, commanded by Colonel John D. Stevenson, were on the evening of the third of July accorded the honors of the campaign by General Mc Pherson, commanding the Seventeenth Corps, who had received orders from General Grant to designate two brigades of his corps that had rendered the most conspicuous service during the campaign, to take possession of Vicksburg, and parole the prisoners of war. During the evening of the third and the early morning of the fourth, every officer and soldier burnished their swords and muskets, and every one that had a new uniform, donned the same on the morning of the fourth. The Third Brigade of Logan's Division moved by the road that runs by Fort Hill, and Colonel Sanborn's Brigade by the road that entered the works a little to the left of the line he had occupied during the siege, and took the advance of the entire force entering Vicksburg, at the point within the

works where these two roads meet. This movement commenced as soon as the troops could be moved after breakfast, and advanced until the head of the column reached a point in the street opposite the Courthouse, where the whole column halted and stacked arms, at about ten o'clock. The column as it marched into Vicksburg, and the whole scene was inspiring to the last degree. The Fourth Minnesota band led the column and played continuously, followed by the brigade commander and staff, the Fourth Minnesota in advance, and the other seven regiments of the two brigades following, all with arms at right shoulder shift, every musket blazing like fire in the sun, with the colors of every regiment floating in the breeze, and all the pomp and pageantry of war fully displayed, making as grand a spectacle of pomp and power as could ever be witnessed."

The General is positive about entering in the forenoon as he afterward took dinner in the city, with Colonel W. H. Stevens, a former client, and owner of property at Saint Paul, Minn. The two brigades camped among the prisoners, who were being paroled. As Mr. Thurston was riding in, he was accosted by a Johnny, who said, "Halloo, Cap', are you going in to see our mule commissary?" making the statement that those in the city had been living on mule meat and bread made of meal composed of peas, ground with a small portion of corn mixed with them. Mr. T. left the regiment here, having been detailed by General Grant, as quartermaster sergeant of the 49th

U. S. Volunteers, (colored). Up to this time he had never been away from the command except on two occasions, when he was ill for a day or so. He was at the front in the battles of Iuka and Corinth; after these his duties kept him in the immediate rear with the transportation. On the 12th of July he went to Milliken's Bend, La., to assume his new duties. He was appointed Second Lieutenant and Adjutant, Oct. 7, 1863, and afterward promoted to First Lieutenant to date Jan. 15th, 1864. Moved camp to Goodrich's Landing Oct. 7. While here, they made their tents cosy by building brick chimneys and fireplaces to to them, but they had hardly finished them before they were ordered to move to Haines' Bluff, Miss. He resigned in March, 1864, affairs at home requiring his attention. On his way home, from Vicksburg, he travelled on five steamers, two railroads, two stages, a buggy, a lumber wagon, and went three miles on foot. He then moved his family to his father's house, his father living with him the rest of his life. His family had been living with his wife's father. About the middle of August, he joined his old quartermaster, Thomas P. Wilson, who had just been promoted to be Capt. and A. Q. M., as his Chief Head Clerk, at Marietta, Ga. The captain was soon placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the General Hospital of the Army of the Tennessee; when he left Atlanta for Savanna, he was assigned to the 4th Div. 17th Army Corps. Mr. Thurston had from five to seven clerks under him.

On leaving Atlanta, everything which could

be of value to the enemy was destroyed by fire and powder, making a scene of wild confusion. They left there on the fifteenth of November, and reached the rear of Savannah, December 9. The march "from Atlanta to the Sea," was a very pleasant one; a strip of country, sixty miles wide was laid almost bare to subsist the army, and this movement was the death blow to the rebellion, as it severed the confederacy in twain once more. Fort McAllister was taken on the twelfth, which was a great relief to the boys, as rations had run short; as many as five dollars were offered for a single hardtack. The troops entered Savannah on the twenty-first. While here there was a grand review of Sherman's army. Jan. 13, 1865, went to Beaufort, S. C., on a steamer, and from there to Pocotaligo. On the first of February, commenced the march through the Carolinas; reached Columbia, S. C. Feb. 16. The next night it blew a gale, and the city was nearly wiped out by fire. Through Cheraw, where a large amount of confederate property was destroyed, to Goldsboro, N. C., where they communicated with the outside world again; here Mr. Thurston heard of the birth of his son, Albert, who was then nearly two months old. They left the Fourth Division at this point and went to Newbern, N. C., where, being unassigned, they had nothing to do, except to take a very pleasant trip on the new steamer Edward Everett, of Boston, with but one person on board of her beside the crew, their own mess and servants; the trip lasted four days, cruising in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

They were then ordered to Alexandria, Va., on the steamer General Shepley, of Portland, Me., by the way of the Neuse River, Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, through the Great Dismal Swamp, to Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., touching at Fortress Monroe. The sail up the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river was delightful; as they passd Mount Vernon, the steamer's bell was tolled in honor of the immortal George, a custom observed by all vessels passing there. Arrived at Alexandria on the seventh of May, and not having much to do here for a month, he spent much time viewing the various objects of great interest in and around Washington, visiting Mount Vernon, seeing the Grand Review, etc. On the fifth of June, the captain, his clerks and retinue, left Washington with 250 six-mule teams for Louisville, Ky. They travelled on the great National Pike as far as it had been built. They spent the Fourth of July in Richmond, Ind., and their darkies and mules formed quite a feature in the procession which they were invited to join. The next camp was at Cambridge City, the place where his second wife was born and lived till her marriage, and where her future husband saw her for the first time. The train laid two nights there, and during the intervening day, Miss Mosbaugh, with some friends that were visiting her, went through the camp, attracted, as were hundreds of others, by the unusual scene, to see the little of army life that chance had thrown in her way. Mr. Thurston, as was the custom with the gentlemen at headquarters, showed them the points of inter-

est about the headquarters and camp, little dreaming that one who should share his joys and sorrows for such a long period, was in his presence. Later, an invitation was sent to Mr. Thurston to bring a friend, take tea and spend the evening at her home; accordingly, he took Captain Wilson with him, and spent a very agreeable evening. He did not see her again till he went to claim her as his bride, of which, more hereafter. Leaving Cambridge City the next morning, they went by Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, Ind., where 500 teams more were turned over to them. While there he disbursed over sixty thousand dollars for wages. Headquarters went to Saint Louis by rail, and trains by river; thence by steamers to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the property was turned over. He had the option of going to Denver with the captain, but chose to go home, which he did about the middle of September. Many of the party with whom he would have gone, were killed by the Indians in crossing the plains. After he got home, he bought his father's farm. His oldest son died about the middle of August, before his return, and his youngest, in October, shortly after, of typhoid fever, his mother being sick with it at the time, and of which she died shortly after. Her father died of the same disease about four weeks later in the same house. Mr. Thurston was thus suddenly deprived of nearly all his family in a few short months. In February, 1866, went to work in the machine shop of the Minnesota Central Railway, (now a part of the Iowa & Minnesota Division of the Chica-

go, Mil. & St. P. R. R.,) in Minneapolis. During the winter, he wrote to Miss Mosbaugh desiring a correspondence, which was opened after references were sent, and which resulted in their being united in marriage, July 18, 1866, at Cambridge City, Indiana. Lived on the farm one season, then sold it in June, 1868, and went into the drug business in Farmington, in company with L. P. Fluke, buying his half later. Went into the railway mail service, on the route from Hastings to Carver, afterward to Glencoe, March 1, 1872; he was the first postal clerk on this line; went on the route from St. Paul to N. McGregor in 1875; he resigned in 1877; he retained the drug business, his father taking charge of it in his absence. In 1876 he built a new store on Third street, moving the old one in the rear and fitting it as a residence. Moved the house in 1881, to Lot 1, Block 2, Humphrey's Addition.

In 1883 he started a weekly newspaper in Farmington, called "The Reporter." In company with Frank A. Weld, he bought the Farmington Press, uniting it with the Reporter in June, and called the new paper the Farmington Journal. The partnership not proving satisfactory, the business was divided the next spring, Mr. Weld taking the paper, and Mr. T. the drug store. He sold his store in 1884, and his drug business in 1885. He bought wheat in Belle Plaine, Minn., for two years. He went into the mail service again, February 14, 1890, on the Hastings and Cologne route, and July 1, 1891 was made manager of the U. S. Railway Mail printing office for the Tenth Div-

ision, at Saint Paul, Minn. Moved there, May 15, 1894.

(For a more extended account, see manuscript in possession of the family.)

Children by first wife:

5178 Mary Louise,[9] b. in Lakeville, Minn., Sept. 30, 1859; d. Nov. 20, 1869, in Farmington, Minn. A child of much promise.

5179 Daniel Merrill,[9] b. May 6, 1861; d. Aug. 17, 1865.

5180 Albert Henry,[9] b. Jan. 29, d. Oct. 1865.

Child by second wife:

5181+WALTER MERRILL,[9] b. Aug. 6, 1876.

A foster child:

+Maria Caroline Dent, b. Aug. 18, 1866.

The ancestors of Mrs. Louise von B. Thurston as far as we know, were named de Beaufort, van Vrybergen, Schorer, van Kruyne, (pronounced van Gruy-nay,) von Bauer, Marx, Rasp and Mosbaugh.

DE BEAUFORT FAMILY.

The name of Beaufort, or de Beaufort, (for they are the same,) is an illustrious one in England, France and the Netherlands. Evidently, its origin is French, signifying a beautiful, (or strong) fort. Nicholas, in his County Families of Wales, in writing of the present Duke of Beaufort, says; "The descent of this noble house is from the royal line of Plantagenet, through John of Gaunt, (son of Edward III, of England, whose natural children begotten by Catharine Swinford, (whom he afterward married, were all legitimatized by an act of Parliament, and caused by their father to be called by the name of Beaufort, after the castle of Beaufort, in Anjou, where they were born." John, the oldest son, was created Earl of Som-

erset, and his son John was first Duke of Somerset; his brother Edmund, second Duke of Somerset, succeeded him, who in turn was succeeded by his son Henry, who left only a natural son, whose name was Charles Somerset, and who is the ancestor of the present Duke of Beaufort. The name of Beaufort, in this line, ended here. Margaret Beaufort, granddaughter of John, the Earl, married Edmund Tudor, and was an ancestor of the long line of kings and queens of England, from Henry VII, to Victoria. Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, was a cardinal. Pope Gregory XI, Robert de Namur, and Robert, Count de Artois, were Beauforts.

We have learned from Mr. W. H. de Beaufort, of Maarsbergen, the Netherlands, whose family is connected with Mrs. Thurston's, nine generations back, that the family in Holland is connected with the Beauforts in England, but we do not know yet which one; we learn, however, from Mr. William Morris Beaufort, of London, England, the head of the branch of Mrs. Thurston's family there, that this family is not connected with that first mentioned.

The coat of arms used by Mr. William H. de Beaufort, is very similar to that on the paper in possession of Mrs. Louise Mosbaugh, which contains an account of her genealogy; they have the same motto, "La Vertu est un Beau Fort. There is a ducal coronet shown on them, which would seem to indicate that the title of duke or count had existed in the family.

The lineage of Mrs. L. v B. Thurston, on her mother's side, has been derived from three dif-

ferent sources,—Mr. William H. de Beaufort, through The Department of Marine of Holland, Messrs Hope & Co., Amsterdam, and a paper before mentioned, attested by Mr. Paulus J. Changuion. The following is a copy of that from the Minister of Marine:

Departement
van
Marine
Litt E 's Gravenhage, den 22 Maart 1879
No. 55
Getal der Bijlagen
1.

In antwoord op Uw brief van den 12 November 1878, heb ik deer U Wel Edele medetedeelen, dat uit de by het Departement van Marine berustende registers blykt, dat JAN VAN KRUYNE, geboren te BRIELLE, van af 2 April tot 9 October 1772 het bevel heeft gevoerd over 's Lands schip ST. MAARTENSDYK, bestemd tot bescherming van de Oost Indische retourvloot en staande onder het beheer van de Admiraliteit van ZEELAND.

Na dien tyd komt genoemde van KRUYNE op die registers niet meer voor, en kan omtrent de overige personen, bedoeld in Uw opgemelden brief door het Departement van Marine geene inlichtingen gegeven worden.

Aan
den Heer John H. Thurston
te
Farmington, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Ten einde evenwel zooveelmogelijk aan Uw verlangen te veldoen, heb ik my gewend tot

den Heer MR. W. H. DE BEAUFORT, Lid van de Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal, wonende te LEUSDEN (UTRECHT) die my het volgende heeft medegedeeld:

"LIEVEN FERDINAND DE BEAUFORT, (Pensionaris van THOLEN, schryver van de levens der Prinsen van Oranje), geboren 8 October 1675, overleden 9 November 1730, heeft gehad uit zijn tweede huwelijk met zijne nicht MARIA DE BEAUFORT: PIETER BERNARD DE BEAUFORT, Raad der Admiraliteit van ZEELAND, die gehuwd is geweest met JOHANNA CATHARINA SCHOVER. Uit dat huwelyk is geboren onder anderen ADRIANA PETRONELLA DE BEAUFORT, geboren 22 Maart 1749, gehuwd met JAN VAN KRUINEN Schout by Nacht. (Eene andere dochter JOHANNA MARIA was gehuwd met MR. PAULUS CHANGUION. van KRUINEN is overleden te BERGEN OP ZOOM omstreeks 1787. Hy heeft gehad drie kinderen, HÉLENA BERNARDINE gehuwd met CARL FREIHEER VON BAUER, JEANNE or JAN, Kapitein der Infanterie, later naar SURINAME, vertrokken. Voor de juistheid dezer opgave der descendenten van van KRUINEN kan ik niet instaan, daar zy niet uit onze familie papieren genomen is maar van derden afkomstig is.

Van de afstammelingen van genoemden Schout by Nacht van KRUINEN, is zoover my bekend is, nog in leven eene Yufvrouw HEIL, te UTRECHT. Een afdruk van ons wapen, dat de heer THURSTON schynt te wenschen, gaat hiernevens."

Der Minister van Marine
F. W. WICHIS.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Department of Marine.

Lit. E, No. 55.

No. of Supplement, 1.

The Hague, March, 22, 1879.

In answer to your letter of November 12, 1878, I have the honor to inform your Honor, that it appears on the registers deposited in the Department of Marine, that Jan van Kruyne, born at Brielle, held from April 2d, to October 9th, 1772, the command of the Ship of War, St. Martinsdyk, destined to protect the vessels returning from the East Indies, and being subject to the Admiralty of Zeeland. After that time said van Kruyne does not again appear on the records, and concerning the other persons named in your letter, the Department of Marine is not able to give information.

For the purpose however, of doing whatever was possible to comply with your wishes, I have addressed Mr. W. H. de Beaufort, member of the Second Chamber of the States General, living at Leusden, (Utrecht,) who has sent me the following communication: "LIEVEN FERDINAND DE BEAUFORT, (Pensionaris van THOLEN, writer of the lives of the Princes of Orange, born October 8, 1675; died November 9, 1730, had issue by his second marriage with his niece, MARIA DE BEAUFORT, PIETER BERNARD DE BEAUFORT, Councillor of the Admirality of ZEELAND, and he was married to JOHANNA CATHARINA SCHORER. From this union sprung among others, ADRIANNA PETRONELLA DE BEAUFORT, born March 22, 1749, married to JAN VAN KRUINEN, Rear Admiral;

(another daughter, JOHANNA MARIA was married to Mr. PAULUS CHANGUION.) KRUINEN died at BERGEN OP ZOOM about 1787. He had three children, HELENA BERNARDINE, married to CARL FREIHEER VON BAUER, JEANNE and JAN, Captain of Infantry, later removed to SURINAM. For the correctness of this statement of the descendents of the said rear admiral van KRUINEN, I can not vouch, as it is not taken from our family records, but was procured from a third party. Of the descendants of the said rear admiral van KRUINEN, there is as far as I am informed still living, a Miss HEIL, at UTRECHT. An impression of our coat of arms, which Mr. THURSTON seems to desire, is hereby attached."

The Minister of Marine,
(signed,) T. W. WICHIS.

The following was received from Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland.

Showing the relation between Johanna Petronella de Beaufort, (the wife of Jan van Kruyne,) and the Beauforts now living in Holland:

Pierre, (or Peter,) de Beaufort.

Bernard Laurens de Beaufort, married Levina Boet van Vrybergen.

Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort m. Cornelia van Vrybergen.

Pieter Bernard de Beaufort, m. Johanna Catharina Schorer.

Johanna Petronella de Beaufort, born Mar. 22, 1749; mar. Jan van Kruyne.

Johanna Maria, (a sister of the above,)

born Aug. 3, 1641; m. Mar. 23, 1763, Mr. P. Changuion. Sophia Constantia, (a sister,) born 1744; died young. Lieven Ferdinand, (a brother,) born Sept. 16, 174–; died unmarried, in 1807. Catharina Bernardina, (another sister,) born 1753; died young.

Jan van Kruyne, who died at Bergen op Zoom, in 1787, Vice Admiral, married Johanna Petronella de Beaufort. (See above.)

Helena Bernardina van Kruyne, married Carl von Bauer. Both deceased.

Pieter Bernard, (a brother,) Chief of Timor, for the East India Company. Died in 1807, unmarried. Johan Antony, Commander of Paramaribo, died about 1830. Married Celia Verbrug who died at Veenendaal, Holland, in 1852. Adrian Petronella, married —La Cable. Both deceased.

(The children of Johan Antony van Kruyne, above.)

Johanna Petronella van K., married Hendrik Vos, formerly Burgomaster of Amerongen, Holland. Both living, (in 1879.) Johanna Maria, married J. W. Heyl. Jan Pieter Bernard, died at Utrecht, 1868; m. Josina Jacoba van der Slot. Their children are, Maria Bernardina, born Sept. 13, 1853, at Veenendaal, Holland; Johan Anthone, born Feb. 11, 1852, at Veenendaal.

(The line of W. H. de Beaufort.)

Benjamin de Beaufort, (son of Pierre, above.) m. Maria van Stavanissa.

Pieter de Beaufort, m. Anna van Serovskirke.

Pieter Benjamin de Beaufort, m. Bernardina van Amana.

Joachim Ferdinand de Beaufort, m. Anna Digne von Gelre.

Willem Hendrick de Beaufort, m. Cornelia Anna van Westrenen.

Pieter de Beaufort, m. C. J. van Eysinga; both dead. They left children. —de Beaufort, (brother of the preceeding,) m. —Stoop. He is dead. There are children.

Copy of paper in possession of Mrs. Louise Mosbaugh.

Memorandum of the maternal kindred {SEAL} of George Christian Bauer: {SEAL}

Mother.

Helena Bernardina van Kruyne, born at Middlebourg, in Zeeland.

Maternal Grandfather and Grandmother.

Jean van Kruyne, in his lifetime, Vice Admiral under the orders of the College (or Board) of Admiralty, in Zeeland, and his lawful wife, Jeanne Adrienne de Beaufort., born at Middlebourg, father and mother of Helena Bernardina, van Kruyne, (the above named,) and consequently, Grandfather and Grandmother of George Christian Bauer.

Maternal Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother.

Pierre Bernard de Beaufort, deputy councillor and delegate to the college, (or council,) of Admiralty, in the Province of Zealand, born in the city of Tholen, and his lawful wife, Anna

Arms of the family of BEAUFORT. SEAL. DEVICE. Virtue is a beautiful (or noble) fortress. Done at the Hague, August 7, 1820. SEAL

Catharina Schorer, born at Middlebourg, Grandfather and Grandmother of Helene Bernardine van Kruyne, and consequently Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother of George Christian Bauer.

The undersigned, P. J. Changuion, Advocate and former officer of State, attests this partial kindred above mentioned, as second cousin, (or under first,) or son of the sister of the Grandmother of George Christian Bauer.

From the foregoing we compile the following genealogy:

PIERRE (or PETER,) DE BEAUFORT.[1]

BERNARD LAURENS DE BEAUFORT,[2] (Peter,[1]) son of the above; married Lovina Boet van Vrybergen.

LIEVEN FERDINAND DE BEAUFORT,[3] (Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) son of the above, born Oct. 8, 1675; Pensionary (Secretary of State,) of the Island of Tholen, in the Province of Zeeland; writer of the Lives of the Princes of Orange; these books, in three volumes, are printed without the author's name, in Netherlandish, and are still obtainable in Holland; they would cost about five dollars. He married first, Cornelia van Vrybergen; second, MARIA DE BEAUFORT, his niece; he died November 9, 1730.

PETER BERNARD DE BEAUFORT,[4] (Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) son of the above by second wife, Maria; born in the city of Tholen; he was Deputy Councillor and del-

egate to the College or Board of Admiralty of Zeeland, Holland; he married JOHANNA (or ANNA,) CATHARINA SCHORER, born at Middleburg, Zeeland.

Children.

Johanna Maria,[5] b. Aug. 3, 1741; m. Hon. Paulos Changuion. They had Sir Daniel Francis Changuion,[6] Member of the Provisional Government of Holland in 1813; he was also one of the committee of seventeen appointed to inform King William III of his accession to the throne of Holland, at the fall of the Dutch Republic.

Sophia Constantia,[5] b. 1744; d. young.

Lieven Ferdinand,[5] b. Sept. 6, 1746; d. unmarried in 1807.

+ADRIANNA PETRONELLA,[5] b. Mar. 22, 1749; m. Jan van Kruyne.

Catharina Bernardina,[5] b. 1753; d. young.

ADRIANNA PETRONELLA DE BEAUFORT,[5] (Peter Bernard,[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) dau. of the above, born March 22, 1749, at Middleburg, Holland. She married JAN VAN KRUYNE. (See below.) In one account she is called Jeanne Adrienne, and in another Johanna Petronella.

VAN KRUYNE FAMILY.

JEAN or JAN VAN KRUYNE,[5] born at Brielle; married ADRIANNA PETRONELLA DE BEAUFORT. (See above.) He was Rear Admiral under the orders of the Board of Admiralty in Zeeland, Holland, and commanded the warship Saint Martinsdyk, protecting the East India trade, from April 2nd, to October 9th 1772. He died in 1787, at Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland.

Children:

Peter Bernard[6] (van Kruyne,) b.—; Chief of Timor, (one of the Sundanese Islands, in the Indian Archipelago,) for the East India Company; d. unm., 1807.

+HELENA BERNADINA[6] (van Kruyne,) b. about 1772; m. Car- Freiherr von Bauer.

Johan Antony[6] (van Kruyne,) b. ——; he was a captain of Infantry, and later was commander of Paramaribo, Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, South America; m. Celia Verbrug, who died

at Veenendaal, Holland, in 1853. He died about 1830. They had:

Johanna Petronella,[7] m. Hendrick Vos, formerly Burgomaster of Amerongen, Holland.

Johanna Adrianna,[7] m. J. W. Heyl. She died about 1886.

Jan Peter,[7] m. Josina Jacoba van der Slot; he d. in 1808, at Utrecht. They had Johan Antony,[8] and Maria Bernardina,[8] now living at Veenendaal, Holland.

Adrianna Petronella,[6] m. —— La Cable; he was Governor of Batavia, in the Island of Java, where he and his son died.

HELENA BERNARDINA VAN KRUYNE,[6] (Jan van K. and Adrianna Petronella (de B.) van K.,[5] Peter Bernard de B.,[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) daughter of above, born about 1762, at Middleburg, Zeeland; married about 1787, CARL FREIHERR VON BAUER. (See below.)

VON BAUER FAMILY.

——VON BAUER[5] lived at Kircheimbolanden, in the Rhine Palatinate, and was the owner of extensive quicksilver mines, of which he was dispossessed by the Prince of Nassau, who in some measure recompensed him with an office in the army.

Children:

+CARL VON BAUER,[6] b.——; m. Helena Bernardina van Kruyne.

Christine,[9] b.——; lived in Ilbishausen, 18 miles from Fulda, Hesse Nassau; d. unm.

Perhaps others.

CARL FREIHERR VON BAUER,[6] (—— von B.,[5]) son of the above, born 1759, in Kircheimbolanden; he married about 1787, HELENA BERNARDINA VAN KRUYNE; he was an officer under the Prince of Nassau, highly educated, very handsome, and said to have been seven feet in height. The Prince of Nassau was required to furnish the ruler of Holland a certain number of the finest looking officers and soldiers in the

realm; Carl von Bauer was chosen as one of these officers. He went to Holland, and in his official capacity frequently went to the Castle at Hague, to carry orders. It was when he was on one of these errands that he first saw Admiral van Kruyne's beautiful daughter, Helena, with whom he fell in love at first sight, and this was mutual. His position however, prevented him from approaching her on her own level in society, but they contrived to open a correspondence by means of a long cord to which the letters were attached, this being lowered from her window. Being an officer, he was enabled to make friends of the sentinels about the castle. This state of affairs lasted for a while, but the lovers longed for a closer companionship, and as no other way presented itself, an elopement was decided upon. Arrangements were made to that end, colleagues secured and a rope ladder provided. Everything being in readiness at the time appointed, the brave Carl and his assistants assembled under the window of the fair one; she let down the cord that had served her so well before, and this was fastened to the ladder, which was then drawn up and secured, but it proved to be too short. Here was a dilemma, but love overcomes great obstacles, and something was procured, from the top of which von Bauer could reach the ladder, which he then ascended. As Helena was about to join her lover, her little sister, Adrianna, with whom she slept, awoke, and began to cry, but was soon quieted by the gift of a pear by Helena, and was soon asleep again; a last,

long look, a farewell kiss, and then Helena placed herself in the arms of her lover, who was waiting at the window; then commenced the perilous descent, which was made safely, and the precious burden landed on terra firma. Their troubles were not at an end here, however, as pursuit was certain as soon as their flight was discovered, and Carl's life would be of little value if overtaken before crossing the river Rhine. They had to cross a canal, and here the rope ladder served them well again. As it would not be safe for them to travel with horses, they walked, following unfrequented paths. While concealed in a clump of bushes, they heard their pursuers coming, and saw them pass, without being discovered. They finally reached their destination, and the nuptials were performed. An edict was issued that whoever should discover von Bauer in the realm, should deliver him dead or alive, to the Government. Now he was discovered by the Prince of Nassau, who, instead of thus delivering him, advised him to become a recruiting offier for Prussia, (he may have remembered the quicksilver mines,) which advice was taken and acted upon, thus securing him from further molestatation, as any interference after this might have disturbed the relations between the countries. Of course Helena was disowned by her relatives, but her son George, with his sister Barbara, after the death of their mother, visited their aunt La Cable at Hague, who frequently took them to the Castle, which was opposite her residence, where on one occasion they dined with Queen Victoria,

who was visiting there, (when she was quite young, probably,) and which circumstance the old gentleman, (George,) took great pride in relating. Carl von Bauer died in 1795; his wife died in 1802.

Children:

Cathurina,[7] b. about 1787; m. — .

Carl,[7] b. about 1788; he was a member of Napoleon's Louisa Guard, and is supposed to have been killed at Smolenski.

Barbara Henrietta Frederika,[7] b. about 1789; m. Frederick Miesel. They had two children, one son, who had two children, and one dau. who died unmarried.

+GEORGE CHRISTIAN,[7] b. Feb. 24, 1792; m. Louise Marx.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN VON BAUER,[7] (Carl Freiherr and Helena Bernardina (van K.) von B.,[6] Jan and Adrianna Petronella (de B.) van K.,[5] Peter Bernard de B.[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) son of the above, born Feb. 24, 1792, at Gœlheim, Bavaria; married in 1811, LOUISE MARX, born Aug. 26, 1890, in Gœlheim; he was a gentleman, well educated, spoke seven languages, and was very aristocratic in his views and bearing. He was six feet and one inch in height, and his brother was taller. He and his his sister were brought up by Mrs. Groff, who lived at his father's and whom they called mutter; their mother, mamma. Louis Kirshweger, a lawyer of Katzheim, (two miles from Gœlheim,) was guardian for George and his sisters, from whom he received several sums of money. The estate was not settled for many years, owing to the uncertainty about his brother's death, and not to his satisfaction then. He was one of Napoleon's body guard, was in the Russian campaign, and was an eye-witness of the burning of Moscow. After leaving the army, he be-

came the owner of five teams and did a passenger and freight business between Gœlheim in Bavaria, and Havre, France. He came to America in 1838, and rented for a year or two a dairy farm near Philadelphia, a part of which was occupied by the Centennial buildings. After this he spent three years in Germany. He was naturalized in 1856. He lived with his children after his return from Germany, till his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Louise, Feb. 15, 1878. His wife died Aug. 1, 1859, in Penville, Ind. They were both buried in Germantown, Ind.

Children.

+Louise,[8] b. Aug. 26, 1812; m. Franz Mosbaugh.

Catharina,[8] b.—— ; m. —— Keller; lives in Philadelphia; They had: Mary,[9] Louis,[9] John,[9] Adam,[9] and Louise.[9]

Henrietta,[8] b. —— ; m. Daniel Menk; live in Penville, Ind:; They had: Isabel,[9] Josephine,[9] Andrew Jackson Democrat,[9] Louise,[9] Henrietta,[9] and Ellen.[9]

Helena,[8] b. —— ; m. Peter Williams and lives near Milton, Ind. They had: Louise,[9] George,[9] Henrietta,[9] Frank,[9] and Josephine.[9]

Barbara,[8] b. —— ; m. 1st —— Swayne, 2nd —— Streisinger, 3d —— Hostetter; her first husband was a sea captain, and died of yellow fever in New York, where they lived; they had two children, one of whom, Josephine,[9] m. George Kerr; Barbara had five children by her second husband; she died in Waukegan, Ill.

Louise von Bauer,[8] (George Christian,[7] Carl Freiherr,[6] Helena Bernardina van K.,[5] Peter Bernard de B.,[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) daughter of the above, born Aug. 26, 1812, in Goelheim, Bavaria; married July 18, 1837, Franz Mosbaugh. Goelheim is a small place, eighteen miles from the Rhine at Worms, nine from Offstein, six from Donnersberg, a high hill, and probably eight or ten from Kircheimbolanden, where her grandfather Carl and his sister Christine, were born.

Gœlheim is in the Rhine Palatinate, and has a courthouse, market, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches. Mrs. Mosbaugh remembers well having seen the first steamer coming down the Rhine, at Worms, as well as the big tree that was set as a sapling when Martin Luther was at the famous Diet. Her great aunt Christine von Bauer lived many years in the schloss or castle in Kircheimbolanden, with some relatives of the Graf or Count; outliving them, she afterward lived with the children of her sister. While visiting her aunt Miesel at one time, they both went to visit aunt Christine at Fulda, walking eighteen miles with a party. On their return, they stopped halfway at a farmer's house, where, not having beds enough, straw was spread on the floor, and the party slept on that. While there she attended a wedding; the groom stood on one side of the church, the bride on the other; the bride wore a black dress with short sleeves, a handkerchief around her neck, skirts many and very short, halfway to the knees, low shoes tied with ribbons, and white stockings. The space usually occupied by an apron, was covered by narrow ribbons of various colors, fastened to the waist; after leaving the church, the school children each took one. In the evening, a feast was given the newly married pair. The company was seated around a table on which was an enormous bowl four or five feet in diameter, filled with a soup made principally of a kind of seed called hirza, thickened with milk; each person had a wooden spoon, the bowl of which was as large around as a coffee cup; these

were grasped with the hand, the thumb pointing toward the bowl of the spoon; all dipped in the bowl; in eating, the spoon was turned in all directions, the better to clean it. Mrs. Mosbaugh first met her husband at her father's home in Gœlheim, where he, with a brother, came to engage passage to Havre, for his father, mother, their five sons, two daughters and a daughter-in-law, Mr. von Bauer to call for them at Offstein, where they lived. Miss von Bauer came to America with them, on the ship Lorena, and was forty days on the sea, after having been eighteen in the wagons; she was seasick all the voyage. Two other ships that started at the same time, arrived in New York a few hours before them, the captain of the Lorena losing a bet on the time of arrival. Neither of the ships sighted any of the others on the trip. One thousand and one immigrants landed in New York that day, Nov. 8, 1836. Mrs. Mosbaugh was married in New York city, where they lived till the spring of 1838, in Cleveland, O., for three months, when they went to Cambridge City, Ind., arriving there Sept. 26, 1838. Mrs. Mosbaugh's father had lost track of her when he came to New York, but a lady who had had a pair of shoes made in Cambridge City by Mr. Mosbaugh, casually mentioned the fact, when Mr. von Bauer said "Why, that must be my son-in-law." She was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran church; in 1841 she became a member of the German Evangelical church. She is still living, (1894.)

MOSBAUGH FAMILY.

—— MOSBACH,[6] lived in Mosbach, Germany, and left an "Erbschaft," (fortune.) He had one child, only. Mosbach is a town of about three thousand inhabitants, on the Elz, in Baden. It is enclosed by walls.

JOSEPH MOSBACH, or MOSBAUGH,[7] (—Mosbach,[6]) son of the above; born about 1775, at Offstein, Hesse Darmstadt; married JUSTINA RASP, born 1781, at Hugelheim, six miles from Worms; he died about 1840, at Cicero, Ind. Mrs. Mosbaugh was a woman of medium size and height, and as straight as an arrow; she would change her slippers in crossing the room, from one foot to the other, without stooping or stopping, so readily as to hardly be observed. (Rights and lefts in shoes were not known then, and shoes were changed thus, to keep them in shape.) For many years an asthmatic trouble had prevented her from lying in bed, and she was obliged to sit bolstered up. One day her grand-daughters, Henrietta and Louise had been playing in her room; she appeared as well as usual; after they had left, Louise was sent back on an errand, and found her lying down, an unusual circumstance; Louise called her mother, who found that she was dead. This occurred in March, 1847, at Cambridge City, Ind.

Children:

+FRANCIS,[8] b. May 9, 1809; m. Louise von Bauer.
Conrad,[8] b. —— ; m. Marie —— .
Jacob,[8] b. —— ; m. —— .
John,[8] b. —— ; m. —— .
Philip,[8] b. —— ; d. unm.
Catharina,[8] b. —— ; m. George Ingerman.

Helena,[8] b. ——; m. 1st — Beahl; 2nd — Hinkle. Has five children, and lives in Louisville, Ky.

FRANCIS MOSBAUGH,[8] (Joseph,[7]) son of preceeding, born May 9, 1809, in Offstein, Hesse Darmstadt; married LOUISE MARX. (See page 67.) He was baptized in the Roman Catholic church, and in 1841, "united himself to God," as he wrote in the family Bible, and became a member of the German Evangelical church. He was a fine specimen of manhood, tall, erect, and very fastidious. He was a soldier in Germany. He landed in New York, Sept. 26, 1836, married, lived there eighteen months, in Cleveland, Ohio, three, and settled in Cambridge City, Ind., then the Far West, Sept. 26, 1838. He built the house in which his family now lives, in 1839. Inscription on his gravestone.

"Plant ye a tree that may wave over me,
When I am gone,
Sing ye a song, when my grave ye shall see,
Come at the close of a bright summer's day,
Come and rejoice that I thus passed away,
When I am gone."

FRANCIS MOSBAUGH.

Died June 7, 1854.

Aged 45 years and 28 days.

Children.

Justine,[9] b. Apr. 5, 1838; m. Frank C. Swiggett; they live in Collyer, Kansas. He is a tailor. They had: Mary,[10] Samuel,[10] Heines,[10] Lemuel Johnson,[10] a boy, d. y. and Maggie.[10]

Henrietta M——,[9] b. Oct. 3, 1840; m. Dec. 23, 1862, Louis G. Kiess. He was a soldier in the late war, and was for many years in the Cincinnati post office. He died ———. Mrs. Kiess was postmaster at Cambridge City, Ind., for fourteen years. They had: Julia Philipena,[10] b. Nov. 11, 1863; Alice Louise,[10] d. young; George Frank,[10] b. Nov. —, 1868; he is

an architect; Grace Margaret,[10] b. July 6, 1871; she is preparing herself to teach music; she has considerable ability in drawing; and Stewart,[10] d. young.

+LOUISE VON BAUER,[9] b. Mar. 28, 1842; m. July 18, 1866, John Henry Thurston.

Frank Carl,[9] b. Oct. 21, 1844; m. Aug. 2, 1882, Alice Lackey; he is a miller by trade; is the proprietor and publisher of the Cambridge City Tribune, a bright, clean and newsy paper. He was a soldier of the rebellion. They had: John Lackey,[10], Robert P —,[10] and Karl C —.[10]

George von Bauer,[9] b. Dec. 28, 1846; m. Feb. 9, 1875, Amelia Kutzleb; he was a soldier of the rebellion; was a bridge carpenter; his family resides in Columbus, Ind. He d. Oct. 28, 1883. They had: Edith Louise,[10] b. Dec. 9, 1875, and Frank Ernest,[10] b. Sept. 6, 1878.

Henry,[9] b. May 20, 1849; d. Mar. 21, 1851.

Margaret Will,[9] b. Dec. 26, 1852; she has never married. Miss Mosbaugh is rather a remarkable woman, well educated, refined, with some literary talent, a very amiable disposition, and much devoted to her kindred, all of which secures to her hosts of friends. She was born in Cambridge City, lived there until she was about thirteen years old, when she went to live with her sister Henrietta, at Cincinnati, where she went to school; she graduated from Woodward High School in 1872. She taught in Cambridge City, and Mishawaka, Ind., and Newport, Ky. She now teaches mathematics in Woodward High School, where she has been for eight or nine years. She is a member of the Methodist church.

LOUISE VON BAUER MOSBAUGH,[9] (Francis (Mosbaugh,[8]) Joseph;[7] maternal line: Louise (von Bauer,[8]) George Christian,[7] Helena Bernardina (van Kruyne,[6]) Adrianna Petronella (de Beaufort,[5]) Peter Bernard,[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) daughter of the preceding, born March 28, 1842, at Cambridge City, Indiana; married, July 18, 1866, JOHN HENRY THURSTON. (See pages 50—52.) She was confirmed in the Episcopal church by Bishop McIlvaine. She went to Minnesota in 1866. Mrs. Thurston has some of the characteristics of her grandfather von Bauer, and her grandmother Mosbaugh. She is of medium height, good form, very erect, and has a great deal of determination and energy.

WALTER MERRILL THURSTON,[9 10] (John Henry,[8] Daniel Merrill,[7] Daniel,[6] Thomas,[5] Abner,[4] Abner,[3] James,[2] Daniel[1];) maternal line: (Louise von Bauer (Mosbaugh,[9]) Louise (von Bauer,[8]) George Christian,[7] Helena Bernardina (van Kruyne,[6]) Adrianna Petronella (de Beaufort,[5]) Peter Bernard,[4] Lieven Ferdinand,[3] Bernard Laurens,[2] Peter,[1]) son of John Henry and Louise (Mosbaugh) Thurston of Saint Paul, Minn.; born Aug. 6, 1876, at Farmington, Minn.; he was christened in 1877, in the Church of the Advent, (Episcopal,) Farmington, Minn., and was confirmed at the same place, January 12, 1891, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilbert. He could read and spell at the age of four years, and write at five, being entirely self-taught, except the answering of such questions as he asked. The following is printed from the type that he set up when he was only four years old, the form having been preserved; this was his first attempt.

Farmington, minn, april 7dear
uncle frank
i thought i would wright to
and i wantyou to print it in the
Cambridge paper. and make visit
are you coming this summer when
will you coming we- have had fires
different thing at our store
walter.merrillthurston,

In the month of July, 1884, he, with the drum corps, of which he was a member, went to the Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Minneapolis, Minn. He played the fife; becoming weary on the long march under a July sun, the members of Canby Post took turns in carrying him on their

shoulders. He commenced going to school in Farmington, in Sept. 1886, in the B intermediate, leaving in December to go to Belle Plaine with the family, where they lived till August, 1888, then went into the Farmington school again, graduating therefrom, fitted for the University, June 3, 1892, thus making his attendance at the public school a little over four school years; the regular course at that time took twelve. He received some instruction from his foster-sister, Carrie, while at Belle Plaine. He now fills the position of assistant printer in the U. S. railway mail printing office. In May, 1894, he came to St. Paul with the family, where he has since resided. He is a communicant of Christ Church, and a member of the vested choir, also organist of the Sunday School.

———o———

Some account of the family of Maria Caroline Dent, foster-daughter of John H. Thurston.

EDMUND DENT,[2] lived in Guisborough, Yorkshire, England; married Elizabeth ——.

Children.

+WILLIAM EDMUND,[3] b. —— ; m. Adeline Ann Laurier.
Thomas,[3] b. —— .
Margaret,[3] b. —— ; m. —— Stanesbay.
Mary,[3] b. —— ; m. —— Otharne.

WILLIAM EDMUND DENT,[3] (Edmund,[2]) son of the above, born in Guisborough, England; married, March 14, 1863, in Montreal, Canada, ADELINE ANN LAURIER. (See page 75.)

Maternal line.

ROBERT NORTH,[1] born in Yorkshire, England; married in upper Canada, ELEANOR OUSTROUT. He died in 1882.

ANN NORTH,[2] (Robert,[1]) daughter of the above, born Feb. 7, 1820, in Upper Canada; married in Montreal, GILBERT LAURIER, born in Montreal. She is still living in Montreal.

ADELINE ANN LAURIER,[3] (Ann,[2] Robert,[1]) daughter of the above, born April 28, 1846, in Montreal, Canada; married March 14, 1863, in Montreal, WILLIAM EDMUND DENT, (See page 74.) She married 2nd, Michael Hurley.

Child by first husband:

+MARIA CAROLINE DENT,[4] b. Aug. 18, 1865.

Children by second husband:

Catharine,[4] (Hurley,) b. Oct. 30, 1867; m. June 18, 1888, John Jenkins. She is dead.
Margaret,[4] b. Oct. 30, 1867; m. Aug. 22, 1888, John Kendall.
John,[4] b. Nov. 24, 1869.
Mary,[4] b. Dec. 1, 1871.
Michael,[4] b. July 14, 1873. Dead.
James,[4] b. Aug. 22, 1875.
Louise,[4] b. June 7, 1877.
Joseph,[4] b. Mar. 7, 1880.

MARIA CAROLINE DENT,[4] (William Edmund,[3] Edmund,[2]) daughter of the above, born Aug. 18, 1865, in Montreal. She went to live with Mr. Thurston, when she was about five years old. She was confirmed May 25, 1887, in the Episcopal church at Farmington, by the Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert. She graduated from the Farmington High School, June 14, 1890. She taught school several terms; is now a printer in the railway mail printing office, in St. Paul, Minn.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 13, after fifth line, insert "Hannah,[2]" among children of Samuel Poore.

Page 14, second line change "Mar. 20," to Jan. 16. The History of the First New Hampshire regiment, (Col. Stark's, and afterward, Col. Cilley's command,) says that Abner served till Jan. 1781; no mention is made of his having been killed in action. The regiment was at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Valley Forge, and a part of it at Yorktown, selections having been made from it for that purpose. The First was in the brigade of General Enoch Poore, a descendent of Daniel Poore, a brother of John and Samuel, and who was highly esteemed by Generals La-Fayette and Washington, who did him the honor to visit his grave.

Page 30, twenty-third line, read No. 147 instead of 347.

Page 72, fifteenth line, should read, Frank Ralph, instead of Frank Ernest.

APPENDIX.

Containing additions, corrections and partial genealogies of relatives and connections; also, of some friends who have furnished valuable information for this work.

GOOGINS.

For a further account of this family, see Thurston Gen., as the following is only additional to that.

Capt. Richard Bonython[1] was one of the first settlers of Scarboro, and had a large patent, or grant of land, four miles by the sea, and eight miles inland in extent. He had: John,[2] and a daughter.[2] John was an outlaw, the villain in Whittier's Mogg Megone.

"John Bonython, the Sagamore of Saco,
Who lived a rogue, and died a knave,
And went to Hobomocco."

Richard's daughter married in England:—

Richard Foxwell,[2] a prominent man in the early settlement of Scarboro. He was a member of the General Assembly of Lygonia, Town Commissioner, and held other positions of trust. He d. 1676. (See Hist. Scarboro, Me. Maine Hist. Soc. Col., vol. III.) His daughter, Esther Foxwell[3] married in 1757:—

Thomas Rogers.[3] He had sons, Richard,[4] John.[4]

Richard Rogers.[4]

Richard Rogers, Jr.[5] had a daughter[6] that married:—

Patrick Googins,[6] from Kittery.

John Googins.[7]

David Googins.[8]

Nathaniel Googins.[9]

Albion Keith Parris Googins.[10] Of his children,

Mary Louisa[11] m. John B. Eaton, of Trenton, Me. They had Albion (Eaton,[12]) b. July 2, 1892.

Edith Cressey,[11] m. Benjamin S. Hoyt, of Newington, N. H. They had Simes Thurston (Hoyt,[12]) b. Dec. 7, 1890.

Lydia Ann (Googins) Barry[10] has Lucy Virginia (Barry,[11]) b. Oct. 1878. Her husband has a daughter, Helen (Barry.)

Lucy Abby Googins,[10] m. Oct. 12, 1867, Cyrus Melville Lunt, b. Sept. 3, 1842, in Biddeford, Me. They had:

Grace Adelaide (Lunt,[11]) b. Nov. 12, 1868; she is a teacher.

Frederick William (Lunt,[11]) b. June 21, 1872; a mailing clerk.

Christiana Guilford (Lunt,[11]) b. July 19, 1874.

Harvey Melville (Lunt,[11]) b. July 19, 1883.

If our letters of inquiry had all been answered, we should have said more of this, as well as of other families.

MERRILL.

Levi Merrill,[6] (see page 22.) m. Jerusha Milliken. He was killed by being run over by a loaded wagon, about 1826. They had eleven children, all born in Saco;

Asa,[7] b. Aug. 25, 1782; m. Miriam Berry. He d. in 1854, and his wife in 1844. They had +Levi,[8] and others.

Abraham,[7] b. July 19, 1784; m. —— Ficket, of Cape Elizabeth.

Phineas,[7] b. Jan. 15, 1787; m. 1st Lucy Thurston; 2nd Betsy Prittam; 3d Mary Sawyer; 4th —— Sawyer; 5th Ada Young.

Hannah,[7] b. June 9, 1789; m. 1st —— Coolbroth; 2nd Thompson. She died in 1877, on Cape Elizabeth.

Edward,[7] b. Aug. 15, 1791; m. 1st Sally Googins; 2nd Sally Leavitt. He died Apr. 28, 1848.

Rufus,[7] b. Nov. 7, 1793; m. Jane Googins. Both d. in 1868.

Betsy,[7] b. Jan. 15, 1796; m. William Phillips.

Elias,[7] b. May 14, 179–; d. y.

Sarah,[7] b. Nov. 7, 1801; m. Ira Tibbetts. They had: Joan (Tibbetts,[8]) George Henry,[8] Cordelia,[8] Frank,[8] and others.

Levi Merrill,[8] son of Asa,[7] above, writes: "We think that the old homestead where my grandfather Levi lived, is the same as that given by Pine to Runnels. Rufus Merrill lived there, and left it to his son, G. H., who was so unfortunate as to lose one hand by the bursting of a gun, thus rendering him unfit to work the farm, so he sold it to strangers. My father, and his brothers, Phineas and Edward, owned farms adjoining it. I own and live on what was once my father's, all of the rest having passed into the hands of strangers. Possibly it was all one farm once."

MESERVE.

Clement Meserve,[1] came to Scarboro in 1725, from Newington, N. H. He had: Col. Nathaniel,[2] Elizabeth,[2] Clement,[2] Annie,[2] George,[2] Joseph,[2] Daniel,[2] +John.[2]

John Meserve[2] had: Dorothy,[3] Abigail,[3] +John,[3] George,[3] Mary,[3] William,[3] m. Nov. 25, 1766, Margery Deering; Clement,[3] Joseph,[3] Thomas.[3]

John Meserve,[3] gr. grandfather of Dr. A. K. P. Meserve,[6] of Portland, Me., who has kindly furnished us much information.

MILLIKEN.

Andrew Alger,[1] with his brother Arthur, lived on Stratton's Island and when they bought their large tract of land from the Indians. He had: +John,[2] Andrew, Jr.,[2] Matthew,[2] and two daughters.

John Alger,[2] m. Mary Wilmot, daughter of Nicholas Wilmot, of Boston. They had: John;[3] Elizabeth,[3] who married:—

John Milliken,[3] who came to Scarboro in 1719, with his four sons, John, Jr.,[4] Samuel,[4] +Edward,[4] Nathaniel;[4] these must have been born in Boston, as John, Jr.[4] was a voter when they came to Scarboro, perhaps the others. John[3] was one of the selectmen in 1720.

Edward Milliken,[4] m. Abigail Norman; he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Cumberland County, Me., from 1760 to 1771. His son, Edward,[5] who m. May 23, 1754, Elizabeth Harmon, was the father of Jerusha Milliken,[6] who married Levi Merrill,[5] (See page 78.)

Joseph Milliken,[5] b. May 23, 1729, in Scarboro; m. Sarah Foster.

Isaiah Milliken,[6] b. Oct. 4, 1763; m. Eunice Nason.

Henry Milliken,[7] b. Aug. 4, 1791; m. Hannah R. Parker.

Isaiah Parker Milliken,[8] b. Sept. 12, 1821.

Maternal line of above.

——Parker,[1] came to Dedham, Mass., about 1636.

Samuel Parker,[2] m. Sarah Homan.

Nathaniel Parker,[3] b. Mar. 26, 1670; m. at Newton, Mass., Margaret Wiswell, daughter of Noah Wiswell.

Noah Parker,[4] b. Jan. 20, 1694; m. Sarah Cummings, of Tyngsboro.

Thomas Parker,[5] b. Mar. 16, 1716; m. Eunice Hammond.

Aaron Parker,[6] b. Feb. 26, 1759, at Newton, Mass.; m. Hannah Robinson, of Natick, Mass.

Hannah Robinson Parker,[7] b. 1792, at Standish, Me.; m. Henry Milliken,[5] father of :—

Isaiah Parker Milliken,[8] who has helped me much in this.

MOORE.

John Moore,[1] (see page 39.) He m. Jane Boothby; they had: Dennis,[2] +Ebenezer,[2] +John,[2] Jane,[2] m. Newbegin, by 1st wife; Abram,[2] Isaac,[2] by 2nd.

Ebenezer Moore,[2] m. Rebecca Hodsdon.

John Moore,[3] m. Abigail Thompson in 1808, instead of 1805, as on page 39. The death of Joseph, on same page should be in 1835 instead of 1853. John m. 2nd Mary Hanson, who d. in 1892. They had:

Jacob,[4] b. Feb., 1810; d. July, 1830.

Joseph,[4] b. Dec., 1811; d. Mar. 1870.

John T.[4] b. Nov., 1814; d. Aug. 1839.

+George,[4] b. May, 1818.

Sarah A.,[4] b. 1822; d. July, 1849.

George Moore,[4] b. May, 1818; m. Sarah Moulton; she d. 1851. They had:

Abbie O. Moore,[5] b. —— : m. Sthephen W. Libby.

Hannah W. Moore,[5] b. —— ; m. Horace N. Piper. She died May, 1879.

Mary A. Moore,[5] d. y.

Mrs. Sarah A. Moulton's line.

John Moore,[1] (See p. 38.)

John Moore,[2] b. June 25, 1748; he settled on lot 18, in Parsonsfield, in 1774. He, with his half brothers, Abram and Isaac, enlisted in the revolutionary war, the latter serving till killed at the battle of Monmouth. John returned at the end of the year, built a log house, in which he lived several years, then he built a frame house. In 1787 he married Anne Milliken, a woman of rare ability and great force of character. They had

fourteen children, ten of whom came to maturity. He was a successful farmer, and acquired considerable land. They had:

Isaac,[3] b. Apr. 28, 1788; m. 1st Sally Piper, 2nd ——Knapp; they had: Mary J.,[4] Charles,[4] Benjamin,[4] Caroline,[4] Harriet,[4] and Ira,[4] a professor of mathematics, in California.

Sarah,[3] b. Apr. 30, 1789; m. 1809, James Thompson; she d. Apr. 15, 1864; they had:

Asenath (Thompson,[4]) b 1811; d. 1841.
Jane,[4] b. 1813; d. 1872.
Samuel,[4] b. 1815; d. 1866.
John,[4] b. 1819.
Sarah,[4] b. 1822.
James,[4] b. 1824.
Caroline,[4] b. 1826.
William,[4] b. 1830; d. Oct. 3, 1892.
Luther,[4] b. 1833; d. Feb. 1891.

John,[3] b. Aug. 11, 1790; m. 1st, Sally Sanborn; 2nd, Hannah Remick; d. Apr. 12, 1876. They had:

Luther,[4] b. Aug., 1821; was a lawyer: d. Jan. 1892.
Calvin,[4] b.——: a dentist; d. 1891, (?) in San Francisco, Cal., where his family now resides.
Lorenzo,[4] b. Feb. 1829.
Charles,[4] b. Aug. 1833.
Sarah S.,[4] b. Nov. 1852; m. Charles L. Wilson: he is dead. They had a son and daughter.

Samuel,[3] b. Apr. 15, 1792; m. Margaret Ayer, and settled in Leeds, Me.; they had: Elizabeth,[4] Mary,[4] Hannah,[4] Thaddeus,[4] Green,[4] and Helen.[4]

James,[3] b. Dec. 22, 1793; m. Abigail Merrill. They had: John,[4] James,[4] Evelyn,[4] Sarah,[4] Abby,[4] Martha,[4] and Hannah.[4]

Jane,[3] b. Nov. 18, 1795; m. Sept. 6, 1821, Moses Ayer; she d. June 28, 1871. They had:

Anne M. (Ayer,[4]) b. July 13, 1822; m. Ira T. Drew, a lawyer. She d. Feb. 5, 1856, in Alfred.
William T.,[4] b. Sept. 20, 1823; d. Oct. 1825.
Sarah L.,[4] b. Jan. 31, 1831; m. Dec. 16, 1856, James M. Moulton. They had:
Anne A. (Moulton,[5]) b. Apr. 5, 1861; m. Dr. O'Niel Straw, and lives in Gorham, Me.
J. Harris,[5] b. Sept. 2, 1867; n. m.; general merchant; lives with his parents.

Henry,[3] b. Aug. 10, 1798; m. Rhoda Jordan; settled in Durham, Me. He d. Sept. 13, 1843. They had:

Sarah J.,[4] b. Feb. 6, 1828; d. Mar. 19, 1892, unm.[4]
Eliza A.,[4] b. Oct. 19, 1829; m. Dr. S. O. Clark, and lives in Limerick, Me. No children.
Albert,[4] b. Feb. 1832; d. May, 1837.
Henry A.,[4] b. June 12, 1834.
Emily,[4] b. June 2, 1843; d. Nov. 1863.

Ira,[3] b. Jan. 9, 1801; m. Martha Doe; he d. Mar. 28, 1865. Had:

Martha A.,[4] b. May 1834; m. D. G. Swan. Live in San Francisco, Cal.

Mary Augusta,[4] b. Jan. 1, 1837; m. John Bailey; she d. July 15, 1864.

John T.,[4] b. Nov. 7, 1840; m. Anna Merrill; he now owns and occupies the farm of John Moore,[2] the grandfather of Mrs. Sarah L. Moulton, who has furnished most of the information concerning the Moores.

Charles H.,[4] b. Aug. 10, 1842; resides in Galveston, Texas, where he has become wealthy in the lumber trade.

Frank G.,[4] b. Nov. 5, 1847; a successful lumber dealer in Dallas, Texas.

Ira Alfred,[4] b. Jan. 26, 1855; d. Apr. 29, 1874.

Charles,[3] b. Nov. 1802; d. y.

Joseph,[3] b. Dec. 3, 1803; m. Ann Pierce. He d. 1855. They had:

Elvira D.,[4] b. April, 1831; m. Julius Corbett. They had:

Eliza J. (Corbett,[5]) b. Apr., 1831; n. m.

George B. (Corbett,[5])

Alonzo P. (Corbett[5])

Joseph Eugene,[4] b. 1840; a leading lawyer in Thomaston, Me.

Augustus,[4] b. June 4, 1843; dry goods dealer in Auburn, Neb.

Thomas Alvah,[4] b. ——; a corset manufacturer in Boston, Mass.

George B.,[4] an attorney, 4, State St., Boston, Mass.

Benjamin,[3] } b. Dec. 3, 1803; d. about 1805.
Asenath,[3] }

Mary,[3] b. 1806; d. Feb. 1892, unm.

Benjamin,[3] b. Apr. 9, 1808; d. y.

MOSBAUGH.

Louis Kiess and F. C. Mosbaugh were members of the Eighth Indiana Vols. George Mosbaugh belonged to Co. H, 147th Indiana. Mr. Kiess died Oct. 3, 1877. Mrs. Kiess was assistant postmaster for twelve years, and postmaster, four.

On page 67, read East Germantown, instead of Germantown.

Proper order of children of Joseph Mosbach, page 70.

Francis,[8] married Louise von Bauer, instead of Louise Marx, as on page 71.

Catharina,[8] b. ——; m. George Ingerman, in Germany; they had:

Helena,[9] Barbara,[9] Charlotte,[9] Catharina,[9] (d.) Rose,[9] George,[9] and Andrew[9] (Ingerman.)

Conrad,[8] b. ——; m. Anna Mary Brehm; they had:

Magdalena,[9] m. —— Snyder, and lives in Valley Falls, Kan.

George Jacob,[9] lives in Santa Ana, Cal.

John Herbert,[9] lives in Allegheny, Pa.

Mary Catharine,[9] b. May 15, 1845; m. Aug. 22, 1866, Dr. John W. St. Clair, son of William R. and Sarah (DeCamp) St. Clair; they live in Milton, Ind., and had:

George J—— (St. Clair,[10]) b. Oct. 22, 1868; d. 1872.

Laura H —— (St. Clair,[10]) b. Aug. 31, 1871; m. Feb., 1894, Dr. Luke Melville Gentle.

Nora Orena,[10] b. Sept. 16, 1873.

Evangeline Manzella,[10] b. Mar. 4, 1876.

Eliza,[9] m. —— Noble; live in Arcadia, Ind.

Delilah,[9] m. —— White; lives in Noblesville, Ind.

Harriet,[9] m. —— Heist; now a widow in Milton, Ind.
Louis Philip Henry,[9] lives in Allegheny, Pa.
Jacob,[8]
John,[8]
Helena,[8] m. 1st Louis Beahl, in Cleveland, O. They had: Louis,[9] John[9] (Beahl.) She m. 2nd ——Hinkle, in Louisville, Ky., and had: Mary,[9] Philip,[9] Carl[9] (Hinkle.)
Philip,[8] d. unm.

On page 71, cross out Mrs Kiess' middle name, "M." Her dau. Julia, was b. Nov. 22, 1865; George, Nov. 5, 1868; Stewart, Aug. 9, 1874. Page 72, 10th line, read Robert Pierce, and Karl France.

PINE.

Page 16, Mrs. Pine was buried Mar. 3, 1768. Page 19, Mary Pine was admitted to 1st Parish, Oct. 25, 1741; m. Wm. Dearing; was killed by her husband in a fit of passion. They had:
Isaac[3] (Deering,) b. July 9, 1736.
Mary[3] (Deering,) b. Sept. 20, 1738; m. Nov. 14, 1765, Samuel Boothby.
Margery[3] (Deering,) b. Jan. 19, 1740; m. William Meserve.
Grace[3] (Deering,) b. Jan. 18, 1742; d. Dec. 22, 1763.
Anna M.[3] (Deering,) b. Nov. 1, 1744.
John B[3] (Deering,) b. Nov. 2, 1746.
William[3] (Deering,)bapt. Dec. 25, 1748.
George Pine,[2] m. Mary Carter, and had one child:
George Charles,[3] bapt. Sept. 30, 1739; d. young.
Mrs. Pine m. 2nd. May 5, 1748, John Brown, and had; Mary,[3] Abigail,[3] Anna,[3] Jo——,[3] John[3] (Brown.)

POORE.

Page 12. The four brothers of this name, who came from England, were named John, Samuel, Thomas and Daniel. Thomas left no children, and his estate was settled by the grandson of his brother Daniel. Samuel settled on the Merrimack river, about a half or three-quarters of a mile above the railroad bridge from Newburyport to Salisbury, at a place called Bass' Point, and not at Indian Hill, as stated in the History of Newbury. Samuel, Daniel, and their sister Alice, (who m. George Little,) came over with Richard Dummer, in 1638. Dummer's wife was named Alice.

RUNNELLS.

John Runnells,[2] was buried June 27, 1749. (See page 19.)
Charles,[3] son of the above, bapt. Oct. 21, 1731; m. Rachel Durbin; he d July 16, 1795; she d. May 22, 1795; they had:
John,[4] of Pepperelboro, who m. Jan. 6, 1791, Rhoda Edgecomb, of Scarboro. He served in the revolution; d. July 8, 1819, and she, Mar., 1865. They had:
Isaac,[5] m. Sally Seavey, of Saco.
Sally,[5] m. Gibbons Edgecomb, of Gardner, Me., where she died, Aug. 28, 1879.
Grace,[5] m. Rufus Coolbroth, of Scarboro. They had:
James F.[6] (Coolbroth,) who has assisted us.
Rhoda[6] (Coolbroth,) d. May 20, 1884.
Hannah,[5] m. Jonathan Fogg.
Mary,[5] n. m..

Eliza,[5] m. George Fogg, of Scarboro. (David,[2] Jonathan.[1]) She d. Nov. 6, 1884. They had:
George E. (Fogg,[6]) who has helped us much.
William,[5] m. Deborah Wedgewood, of Portland, Me.
Joseph,[5] n. m.
Charles,[5] m. 1st, Annie Dearborn; 2nd, Lucy Jose.

THURSTON.

Through the efforts of Mr. John H. Thurston, Canby Post, No. 47, of Farmington, Minn., was organized, and for several years he was the Senior Vice Commander. In 1884, he was on the Department Commander's staff.

TIBBETTS.

Descendants of John Tibbetts.[6] (See page 37.) His mother saw a hundred thanksgiving days, but lacked a little of being a hundred years old. There was not a grey streak in her beautiful brown hair when she died.

Hiram Tibbetts,[7] b. June, 1799; m. 1st, 1820, widow Hannah Thompson (Creamer;) b. 1790; 2nd, Dec. 1, 1831, Statira Man, b. Oct. 16, 1797. Children by 1st wife, all b. in Newfield, Me.

Nancy Berry,[8] b. Oct. 28, 1820; m. 1841, Lewis Ayer, brother of the wife of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. Lewis d. Sept. 10, 1882; she d. Apr. 4, 1891. They had:
Hannah Tibbetts (Ayer,[9]) b. Apr. 15, 1843; n. m.; she lives with her brother, Eugene, and has furnished the genealogy of her grandfather Hiram's family.
Martha Ann (Ayer,[9]) b. 1844; d. Aug. 18, 1844.
Nathan Clifford (Ayer,[9] b. Dec. 15, 1846; d. Feb. 15, 1847.
Lewis Franklin (Ayer,[9]) b. Aug. 10, 1848; d. Aug., 1848.
Francis Edwin (Ayer,[9]) b. Nov. 24, 1849; killed in a runaway, Dec. 27, 1886.
Lewis Eugene (Ayer,[9]) b. Apr. 4, 1851; d. 1851.
Harry Eugene (Ayer,[9]) b. Apr. 10, 1853; m. Dec. 29, 1880, Charlotte Hanscomb, of New York; they had:
Harry H. (Ayer,[10]) b. in Newfield, Jan. 25, 1884; d. 1885.
Richard E. (Ayer,[10]) b. " " Dec. 10, 1885.
William R. (Ayer,[10]) b. in Parsonsfield, Apr. 11, 1889.
Francis E. (Ayer,[10]) b. " " Sept. 21, 1892.
Annie Caroline (Ayer,[9]) b. in Newfield, Dec. 10, 1858; d.

Ai Fogg Tibbetts,[8] b. ——; m. Lucy Newton, of Medway, ——; he d. May 23, 1874. They had:
Hiram Franklin,[9] m. in 1870, Ida R. Tibbetts, of South Abingdon, Mass.
Ida R.,[9] b. in Cornish, Me.

Hannah,[8] b. 1822; d. Aug., 1842.

Lydia,[8] b. 1828; m. Lewis Dame, of Acton, Me. She d. July 3, 1853. They had:
Mary Emma (Dame,[9]) b. 1845; d. Sept. 1865, at Acton.
Louise Anna (Dame,[9]) b. 1847; d. Aug. 3, 1867.

Caroline,[8] m. Charles Pennell, of Portland, Me. He d. about 1859, and she, Jan. 9, 1856.

Children of Hiram Tibbetts[7] by 2nd wife, all b. in Newfield.
John Henry,[8] b. Mar. 10, 1838; d. Aug. 19, 1842.
Susan Augusta,[8] b. June 6, 1840; d. Aug. 9, 1842.
William Man,[8] b. Sept. 1, 18— ; m. 1st, Oct., 1858, Caroline S. Haskell, of Bangor, Me. 2nd, Dec. 12, 1864, Mary J. Wyatt, in Dorchester, Mass. Children by 1st wife:
Anna Augusta,[9] b. 1866; m. Nov. 13, 1887, Frederick Martin, of Newfield. Children by 2nd wife:
Gertrude,[9] b. Feb. 5, 1868; d. Mar. 16, 1872.
George M.,[9] b. Dec. 15, 1869; d. Mar. 24, 1870.
William Edward,[9] b. Mar. 24, 1871; drowned June 12, 1883.
Mary Josephine,[9] b. Apr. 18, 1873.
Grace Wyatt,[9] b. Sept. 13, 1875.
Mildred Jacobs,[9] b. Dec. 15, 1877.

Benjamin Tibbetts,[7] b. in Newfield, Sept. 26, 1800; m. 1826, in Portland, Me., Catharine Swanton, b. Mar. 9, 1804, in Bath, Me. He d. June 12, 1888. She d. July 18, 1876. They had:
Sarah Ann,[8] b. Aug. 22, 1827, in Newfield; m. Nov., 1854, Charles York, b. Sept. 1828; he d. June 1881. They had:
Frederick C. (York,[9]) b. Nov. 22, 1856; m. 1879, and has two children.
Walter (York,[9]) b. Dec. 9, 1857; d. 1851.
Catharine (York,[9]) b. Sept. 8, 1859; d. 1864.
Ellen G. (York,[9]) b. Aug. 23, 1862; m. William Green; she d. 1888.
Melvin,[8] b. Nov. 22, 1828; m. Jan. 14, 1851, in Lowell, Mass., Adeline F. Smith. They had:
Helen M.,[9] b. June 4, 1853; d. Aug. 30, 1854.
Charles Melvin,[9] b. Apr. 14, 1855.
Alice May,[9] b. June 28, 1872.
John W.,[8] b. Jan. 21, 1831; d. June 13, 1837.
Emily,[8] b. Oct. 13, '32; d. June 26, 37.
Benjamin F.,[8] b. July 1, 34; d. 35.
Benjamin Franklin,[8] b. Feb. 18, 37; m. 1st, Nov. 27, 62, in Lewiston, Me., Sybil M. Woodside, b. Aug. 18, 36, in Wales; she d. Dec. 18, 74. They had:
William F.,[9] b. Aug. 19, 64, in Lewiston, Me.
Charles M.,[9] } b. Nov. 29, 74.
Albert E.,[9] }
He m. 2nd. May 31, 76, Maria Gould, b. Dec. 28, 49, in New Portland, Me. They had:
Florence E.,[9] b. June 19, 87.
Emily,[8] b. Nov. 11, 37; m. Charles Cate. They have children.
John W.,[8] b. Oct, 10, 39; lost at sea, July 10, 56.
Ira,[8] b. Oct. 13, 42; d. Aug. 4, 43.
Charles W.,[8] b. Dec. 14, 45; d. Apr. 14, 46.

Ira Tibbetts,[7] b. Apr. 28, 03; m. Sarah Merrill, b. Oct. 7, 01; she d. Mar. 9, 53; 2nd, Sarah Patch, b. Sept. 2, 1799; she d. Oct. 2, 85. He d. Sept. 9, 73. Children all by 1st wife, and born in Portland, Me.
George Henry,[8] b. Aug. 11, 27; m. Sarah Patch, a niece of his father's second wife. They had:

Francis A.,[9] b. Oct. 10, 1849; m. Mary Heath; no children.
Charles H.,[9] b. July 12, 1851; m. Sarah E. Morse, of Framingham, Mass. No children.
Ella M.,[9] b. Mar. 31, 1854; m. Dr. William Caldwell; had:
Eva May (Caldwell,[10]) b. June 17, 1874; d. Sept. 30, 75.
Edith Maud (Caldwell,[10]) b. Mar. 25, 1877.
Annie L. Tibbetts (Caldwell,[10]) b. Jan. 20, 1859; d. Sept. 12, 1860.
Joanna,[8] b. June 17, 1825; d. unm., Aug. 29, 1849. (Her record should have preceded that of Geo. H., but was received too late.)
Sarah J.,[8] b. Aug. 18, 1829; d. Sept. 30, 1830.
Sarah J.,[8] b. Oct. 10, 1831; d. Nov. 17, 1831.
Cordelia Ann,[8] b. June 19, 1833; m. 1st, George W. Seavey, and had:
Ellen B. (Seavey,[9]) b. Apr. 26, 1863; m. —.
Sarah E. (Seavey,[9]) b. 1865.
William A. (Seavey,[9]) b. 1867.
Mrs. Seavey m. 2nd, J. Gurney; 3rd, William Gurney.
Sarah E.,[8] b. Dec. 22, 1835; d. Mar. 26, 1838.
Ira Frank,[8] b. Aug. 5, 1838; m. Mary O. Cushing. They had:
Willie,[9] b. 1881.
Charles A.,[8] b. Mar. 24, 1841; m. 1st, Louisa C. Hannaford, and had: Philip C.[9] m. 2nd, Angie Howland.
Mary F.,[8] b. July 12, 1843; d. Oct. 3, 1844.
Jane Moore Tibbetts,[7] (See page 37.)
Sally Tibbetts,[7] b. 1808, in Newfield, Me.; m. 1st, Jeremiah Brackett, b. 1803, in Westbrook, Me.; he d. 1840; she, 1886; they had:
Charles Henry (Brackett,[8]) b. 1830; d. 1854.
Ira Tibbetts (Brackett,[8]) b. Sept. 18, 1835; m. Mary H. Cale, of Buxton, Me., b. 1840. They had:
Emma A. (Brackett,[9]) b. Dec. 18, 1859; d. Mar. 2, 1889.
Ira Tibbetts, Jr. (Brackett,[9]) b. Mar. 13, 1866; m. — .
Samuel J. (Brackett,[9]) b. Dec. 7, 1876; d. Mar. 12, 1881.
Three others, d. y.
Almon (Brackett,[8]) b. 1837; m. Sarah Wales. They had six children, three living.
Mrs. Sally Brackett m. 2nd, James Maxwell, of Saco, Me.
Mary Ann Tibbetts,[7] b. June 8, 1812; m. Aug. 21, 1831, Thomas Follansbee, of Newburyport. She d. May 26, 1875. They had:
Mary Jane (Follansbee,[8]) b. May 21, 1832; m. 1st, Samuel M. Smith, of Portland, Me., and had:
Emeline Frances (Smith,[9]) b. Mar. 2, 1850; m. J. Lewie Pearsall, and had a daughter. Mrs. P. d. May 11, 1870.
Charles Thomas Follansbee (Smith,[9]) b. Aug. 27, 1852; m.—
Arthur Sumner Cummings (Smith,[9]) b. Dec. 30, 1863; d. Feb. 7, 1867.
Mrs. Smith m. 2nd, Nathan Goold, formerly of Portland, Me.
Frances Ellen (Follansbee,[8]) b. Dec. 22, 1837; d. Mar., 1840.
Daniel Tibbetts,[7] m. Susan Chellis, d. about 1830.

VON BAUER.

Catharina von Bauer was born Aug. 10, 1815; m. Adam Keller; he died in Philadelphia, Pa., in Oct. 1883. (See page 67.)

Daniel Menk was m. in New York, and d. in Pennville, Ind.

Barbara von Baner's first and second husbands were both named Peter. Her second child by Swayne was named Louise. Streisinger d. in New York. By her second husband she had Peter, Philip and Mary Catharine (Streisinger.)

Helena von Baner was m. in New York. She d. 1885. Peter Williams d. 1881, in Pennville, Ind.

CARROLL.

The following information was procured too late for insertion in the proper place, and is from Hart's Irish Pedigrees, and King James' Irish Army Lists.

A tradition has existed in the Tibbetts family, and undoubtedly it is true, that Mary Carroll, the wife of Simeon Tibbetts, was a descendant of General Carroll, of Great Britain, and that he was of the nobility, and also, was connected with the family of Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose pedigree is traced back to Adam. There were two Generals of the name about the close of the seventeenth century, and we do not know which one the tradition refers to, but as they both came from the same stock, we will give what we have learned of the genealogy.

The name of Carroll comes from Cearbheoil. (carnage.)

In 1166 the O'Carrolls were settled in a territory of Tipperary, from them called Ely-O'Carroll. This family was of the stock of Heber, sprung from Olioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century, and the territory included the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt in the Kings County, with those of Ikerrin and Ely-ogarty in Tipperary, to the Slieve Bloom mountains in the Queens County. Their chief castle was at Birr.

THE GENEALOGY.

1, Adam; 2, Seth; 3, Enos; 4, Cainan; 5, Mahalaleel; 6, Jared; 7, Enoch; 8, Methuselah; 9, Lamech; 10, Noah; 11, Japhet; 12, Magog, the first planter in Ireland, about three hundred years after the flood; 13, Baarth; 14, Phenius Farsa, King of Scythia; 15, Niulus, who married Scota, Pharaoh's daughter, and ruled over Campus Cymal; 16, Gaodhal or Gathelus, the ancestor of the Clan-na-Gael; 17, Asruth; 18, Sruth; 19, Heber Scott; 20, Boeinain; 21, Ogamain; 22, Tait; these three were kings of Scythia. 23, Agnon; 24, Lamhfionn; 25, Heber Glunfionn; his posterity were kings and chief rulers for a hundred and fifty years.

26, Agnon; 27, Febric Glas; 28, Nemnalhs; 29, Nuadhad; 30, Allosins; 31, Arcadh; and 32, Deagha, were kings in Gothia.

33, Brathaus, born in Gothia, and settled in Galicia, Spain; 34, Breoghan or Brigus, King of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile and Portugal, all of which he conquered; 35, Bile, succeeded his father.

36, Milesius was commander of all the forces of Scythia; he married the king's daughter, and then slew the king. He afterward went to Egypt, and his first wife having died, he married the daughter of Pharaoh Nectonibus, and was made commander of all the forces; he afterward went to Spain about the year 3500, or time of King Solomon and the conquest of Ireland by Heber

and Heremon, 1699 B. C. They were the first of a line of one hundred and eighty three kings or sole monarchs that ruled Ireland for two thousand eight hundred and eighty five years, or to the time of Henry II. 37, Heber Fionn, first Milesian king, B. C. 1698; 38, Connalius; 39, Achaius Faobhar Glas; 40, Annius Airgthach; 41, Glassius, 42, Rossius; 43, Rothactus; 44, Ferrard; 45, Cassius; 46, Mnemonius; 47, Faldergodius; 48, Cassius Cedchaingnigh; 49, Falbheus Iolchoraigh; 50, Roanus; 51, Rothactus; 52, Elimius Oil-Fhionach; 53, Art Imleach, slain B. C. 1001; 54, Breassus, slain B. C. 952; 55, Seduens; 56, Duachus Fionn, died B. C. 893; 57, Ennius Dearg, died B. C. 880; 58, Lugadius Iardhonn; 59, Achaius; 60, Lugadius; 61, Art; 62, Olioll Fionn; 63, Achaius; 64, Lugadius Lagha; 65, Reactus Righ-Dearg; 66, Cobthactus Caomh; 67, Mogheorbus; 68, Tercorbus; 69, Adamanus Folt Chaion, died B. C. 412; 70, Niadsedhaman; 71, Innatmarus; 72, Lugadius; 73, Cairbre Lusg Leathan; 74, Duachus Dalta Deadha, the ninety first and last of the Heberian monarchs; 75, Achaius Garbh, 76, Muredach Muchna; (77, Mofebis, his wife:) 78, Loich Mor; 79, Ennuis Munchaiou; 80, Dearg Theine; 81, Dearg; 82, Mogha Neid, 83, Eugenius Magnus, or Owen Mor, who in A. D. 122, divided Ireland with Conn, and took the south half; 84, Olioll Olum, first king of Munster; 85, Kian, or Cian; 86, Teige; 87, Conla; 88, Iomchadh; 89, Iomdhnin; 90, Eare; 91, Eile-Righ Dearg, King of Leinster; 92, Drnadh; 93, Ainruadh; 94, Meachan; 95, Tal; 96, Teige, 97, Inne; 98, Lonan; 99, Altin; 100, Fltin; 101, Knavin; 102, Dubhlaoy; 103, Hugh; 104, Cearbheoil, from whom the posterity took the surname of O'Carroll; 105, Monach O'Carroll; 106, Cu-Coirneach; 107, Riog-Bhradan; 108, Donald; 109, Fionn; 110, Maolroona; 111, Donach; 112, Goll-an-Bheolaigh; 113, Fionn.

114, Fionn, King of Ely, slain 1205; 115, Teige; 116, Donald; 117, Donough Dhearg, died 1306; 118, William Alainn, (the handsome;) 119, Donough; these were all chiefs of Ely.

120, Roderick; 121, Daniel; 122, Roderick; 123, Donough; 124, Teige; 125, Donough; 126, Daniel; 127, Anthony; 128, Daniel, of Litterluna; 129, Thomas, Lt. Colonel commanding Carroll's Dragoons, in King James' army, at the battle of the Boyne, where he was killed, July 1, 1690; 130, Thomas; 131, Edward, born 1715; 132, Edward, born 1750; married in 1775, and went to America; 133, Thomas, M. D., in Cincinnati; 134, Robert Williams (Carroll,) Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, O.

The line of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

128, Daniel of Litterluna; 129, Anthony; 130, Charles; 131, Charles, who settled in Maryland, in 1688; 132, Charles; 133, Charles, the signer; died 1833; 134, Charles and John Lee (C.) The line is now represented by Gen. John Carroll of Baltimore, descended from a daughter of the signer, and who assumed the name with the estate.

Gen. Francis Carroll was a captain in Carroll's Dragoons, and afterward Lt. Col. in Dongan's Dragoons. Story, in his Impartial History, says, "On the 11th of April, 1691, Col. MacFuneen's, Col. McCarthy's and two more regiments, making in all about fif-

teen hundred men, commanded by Brigadier Carroll, came to Iniskean with a design to have that place and some other small garrisons near it, as steps to a further advance upon our frontier, but the assailants were driven off by Col. Ogleby. In the following month, Brigadier Francis Carroll was stationed at Ross, and acting as Governor and commander of his Majesty's army, in the counties of Kerry and Cork." He was constituted Colonel of the Queen's dismounted dragoons, on the formation of the Irish brigades in France, at the head of which he fell in the battle of Marsiglia, Italy, Oct., 1693. He was called Turenne O'Carroll, after his illustrious god-father, Turenne. He was from Dublin, Ireland.

Daniel O'Carroll was a Lieutenant Colonel in 1698, and "Brigadier des Armies en 1705." He was knighted by the King of Spain in the military order of St. Jago, but became disgusted and left Spain. He entered Queen Anne's army and was made a colonel of a horse regiment, and again knighted. He married Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of Sir Thomas Jarvis, (of the county of Southhampton,) by his first wife, Elizabeth, who was a daughter of Gilbert Clark, of Chyliothe, in Derbyshire.

It is probable that Mary Carroll was descended from either the Francis or Daniel above mentioned, with a possibility of Thomas, No. 129.

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